THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V—No. 11. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE FENIANS

Ninth and Last Day's Proceedings of the Convention—Central Council of Five and Treasurer Appointed—Convention Adjourned Sine Die.

The Fenian Convention has at length closed its deliberations, after a session of nine days, has finally discarded the farcical semblance of an Irish republic in America. Its first great mistake was in establishing one. A republic for Ireland in America—that is, a republic within a republic—was too nonsensical not to call down the censure of all thinking men. The farce is played out, and it is hoped that the recusant parties will submit to this decision and co-operate cordially in again restoring union and power to the organization. While Fenianism stood simpley with foreign revolutionary objects in view, it had the countenance of all well-wishers of Irish nationality.

The morning proceedings opened, as usual, with the reading of the minutes of the last day's proceedings.

Some outstanding committees reported.

A resolution was adopted that the part of the resolution expelling the recusant Senators from the Brotherhood be expunged, in favor of Mr. Sullivan, of Ohio, and Mr. Fleming of Troy, in case they publicly express their sorrow for the part they had taken in opposition to the Brotherhood.

There was a very strong feeling in the House in favor of these two gentlemen. They seemed to command the respect of the delegates assembled, and many expressed themselves so convinced of their high standing that they must have erred through the influence and false representations of designing parties.

CENTRAL COUNCIL APPOINTED.

A committee was next appointed of one from each State and district to select the names of members for the office of Central Council.

The following ten names were submitted:—Joseph McGrath, St. Louis; James J. Rogers, New York; Captain J. M. Tobin, Shawmut; Patrick Ward, Iowa; Colonel Mullen, Tennessee; Lawrence Verdon, Detroit; J. J. Meany, Ohio; S. E. Sinnot, Massachusetts; J. Cavanagh, California; and Patrick Corbet, Syracuse.

Colonel Mullen refused the nomination, as he expected to be soon occupied in a capacity more useful to the cause of Ireland.

The vote was taken by ballot, and the following gentlemen were elected:—Messrs. J. J. Rogers, P. Corbet, S. E. Sinnot, James McGrath, and Captain Tobin.

Mr. Corbet having declined the nomination, a second vote was taken, and Mr. Cavanagh elected.

MR. GRIFFIN, TREASURER.

The names of Mr. William F. Meehen, of New York, and Mr. Griffin, of Indiana, were submitted for the office of Treasure. Mr. Griffin was elected, but at first declined, but was prevailed on to accept by the general wish of the House. Mr. Griffin is reputed to be a very wealthy man—said to be a millionaire. He said that the bail required (five hundred thousand dollars) was a heavy one. Though he did not desire the position, and as the House thought it was for the good of Ireland he should accept the position, he would now do so, and lodge securities in mortgage and real estate to the amount required to the most secure trust and manner determined on by able lawyer. He assured the House that he would faithfully keep his trust, and that not one dollar of their funds would be paid without an order signed by the Head Centre and Secretary of the Treasury, and that vouchers would be kept for the same.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

The different officers and the salaries attached thereto were next defined:—

	Per Annum.
Head Centre	$2000
Secretary of the Treasury	1500
Secretary of Naval and Military Affairs	1500
Secretary of Civil Affairs	1500
Treasurer	1000
Subscription Agent	1000
Corresponding Secretary	1000
Chief Clerk Financial Department	1500
Assistant Clerk	800

Salaries of organizers, seventy dollars per month and expenses. Central Council, when in session, five dollars per day and travelling expenses.

The Committee suggested that, as their resources were chiefly derived from the poorer classes, the strictest economy and vigilance should be carried out in their disposal. A vote of thanks was passed to the three Senators, Messrs. Meary, Sinnot, and Mullen, who had remained faithful to their oaths in supporting the legitimate authority of the Brotherhood.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the Rev. Mr. Curley, who by his presence had added dignity to the body, and by his wise counsels had aided their deliberations.

The reverend gentleman replied in a very appropriate speech, thanking the Convention for their good opinion of him, and hoping, now that they had unanimously placed the organization on a firm and secure basis, that they would all tell their constituents at home what good things they had done, and impress on them the necessity of combining in their present great effort to further the cause of Irish independence. He next read the address to the House prepared by the Committee on Address. It was a *resume* of the proceedings of the Convention, and what they had accomplished.

It stated that never before had so respectable and intelligent a body of Irishmen in this country sat in grave deliberation on questions of such vital importance. Never had an organization so strong and powerful been so threatened by designing parties; but the verdict of this house and its great and truly national resolve proved that we were not to be turned aside from the great problem of Irish independence. The people, assembled through their delegates, in their might, had settled the difficulties that threatened the Brotherhood.

INAUGURATION OF HEAD CENTRE.

Colonel O'Mahony now rose to subscribe to the declaration of office. He repeated it after the Chairman, and when he concluded the House rose and gave him three cheers.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Corbet was moved from the chair, and a unanimous vote of thanks passed to him. In reply he said:—He had never seen convened together a body comprising more intelligence and forbearance. He did not think there was a really cross man in the house. True, the tribes of Manhattan and Shawmut had some occasional little brolls, but they could now go home amidst their braves and smoke the calumet of peace.

Our labors are now about closing, and you have satisfactorily settled the differences that have so long distracted the Brotherhood. The country will accept your verdict, given after such searching investigation and mature deliberation. We have placed the Brotherhood on a firm basis; and let us exert ourselves to aid our brothers who are ready for the struggle. Do this, and the spirit of liberty and community that now influences us will soon place Ireland a free nation in communion with the great nations of the earth. Her green flag will soon be recognized as taking a place among the proud banners of free and happy people.

MR. KILLIAN CALLED.

After Mr. Corbet had resumed his seat, Mr. B. D. Killian came forward and was loudly cheered, after which he said:—This Convention, in point of talent or position second to none that ever sat since the Kilkenny Confederation, must claim for itself a prouder privilege. Its wise decisions have healed our differences, and if ever Ireland stands forth a free nation—which, please God, she soon will—you will look at these proceedings with pride. From my earliest boyhood, since I sat, a child, on the knee of O'Connell, my thoughts, and my heart, too, were for Ireland. Our great organization is a legitimate one, without signs, passwords, or oaths of any kind.

It is no secret society, but one established for open, legitimate purposes. If Carbonarism has at any time crept into it, it has been introduced by traitors, who wish to break up our body. I have not been a Fenian long, and why? When residing in the valley of the Missouri I heard that it was a secret organization; therefore I was resolved to have nothing to do with it. I soon saw it was not. I therefore joined it; for I saw it was the only organization that could effect the liberation of Ireland. In my official capacity I have been much in contact with men differing from me. I have tried to keep on a friendly feeling with them; for I must tell you, though I have had many warm friends since my boyhood, I think I have never lost the friendship of one.

If in the heat of debate I have said anything unfair or unjust, through a slip of the tongue, I have tried to correct such a slip. Such a slip occurred yesterday; but I at once checked it, and I am glad I did, for I regret any hasty or unfair expression. Fenianism should be one unbroken chain, without any rotten or severed links. (A voice—"What about General Meagher?") I am glad to hear from a delegate just come from Idaho, that General Meagher is lecturing and working for us there among the true men of that far-off Territory. I like to see General Meagher actively in our ranks, like that Cato of Irish republicanism, John Mitchel.

The night before he left for Paris I heard from his lips the noblest words that ever a patriot breathed. "I have," he said, "lost my children in the late struggle, I have suffered incarceration, and I might add want, yet I would suffer the whole over again if I only thought that it has sufficiently schooled Irishmen in their strength and power to enable them to smite England." We have acquired strength and power sufficient to hurl England from her cruel pedestal of despotism. Now that we have healed our differences, give us the money and we will soon do this. We have good friends—men in the highest positions in the country. Let us assist ourselves, and I have good assurance they will assist us. (Cheers were given for President Johnson and Mr. Mitchel.)

Mr. Meany said that Mr. Roberts had taken on himself the credit of effecting the negotiation for John Mitchel's release. All he had to do with it was to read the resolution to President Johnson, thanking him for releasing Mr. Mitchel.

A Voice—Who wrote the resolution?

Mr. Killian, in reply, stated Mr. Roberts wrote it in the White House as I dictated it to him. (Laughter.)

Mr. Griffin, of Indiana, stated that he knew himself that the whole merit of negotiating Mr. Mitchel's release was due to Mr. Killian.

Mr. Rogers being called on, delivered a telling, eloquent, and appropriate speech.

The House adjourned *sine die*.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MORE REBEL INFAMY.

Barbarous Conduct of Texan Ex-Rebel Surgeons—They Refuse to Attend President Johnson's Brother—His Death Caused by Want of Medical Attendance.

From the Nashville Press and Times.

Some ten days since, when the telegraph stated, on authority of General Strong, a Federal officer stationed in Texas, that William Johnson, brother of the President, and Collector of the port of Velasco, Texas, and an old man in his sixty-eighth year, had died in consequence of the refusal of Rebel physicians to give him professional attention, basing the refusal on the ground that he was a Union man, and a brother of the President, this seemed so incredible that we hesitated first to copy it. It revealed a barbarity and brutality which we rejoice to believe were not usual during the war.

The medical profession has always been one of humanity—we had almost said above all others; and that all the physicians within the vicinity of Velasco should carry their rebellious feelings to such an extent as to allow an aged man, nearly seventy years old, to die for lack of attention, simply because he differed from them in politics, seemed to disgrace humanity itself. But the card which was sent to us yesterday, without our solicitation, by the sons of the deceased, and the confirmation of the original statement, by his widow and daughter, of William Johnson, establishes its truth beyond all controversy. We republish the material portion of the card of Andrew and James Johnson, who are officers of the Tennessee penitentiary:—

General Strong makes a statement that our father, Mr. William Johnson, was accidentally shot by the discharge of his own gun, and that a number of surgeons in Velasco, Texas, where the accident occurred, were applied to for assistance. All refused, and not only refused, but based their refusal upon the grounds that Johnson was a brother to the President, etc. In addition, we will state that the above are facts, and that our father had to send to Columbia, Texas, a distance of one hundred miles, for a Federal surgeon, before getting any assistance. Dr. Seads is the gentleman who came to our father's assistance from Columbia, but fourteen days having elapsed, was too late to save his life, and Dr. Seads says our father died from neglect, and the medical faculty generally of Velasco stated that there were too many Johnsons now.

Within four hours' ride of Velasco, where Mr. Johnson lived, there were no less than twenty physicians, yet not one would go to the relief of the suffering man. Even the one who had been their family physician in times past refused to attend upon him. Mr. Johnson's offense was that he and his family were decided Unionists and relatives of the President. He was a quiet, industrious citizen, and although positive in his adherence to the Government, gave provocation to no man, and that was a crime not to be pardoned this side of the grave by wretches who would make no scruple of asking pardon from the President, and demanding the restoration of political power to their hands, so that they might bring the Union citizens of Texas under proper discipline. The Rebels at Velasco say that they will wait quietly until the departure of Federal troops from the State, and that then they will manage things to suit themselves. The loyal citizens are justly alarmed at the prospect, and dread being given up to the power of Rebels who ruled the country with a rod of iron during the Rebellion.

We can easily understand how loyal men at the South sometimes grow heartsick and despairing when they contemplate the sudden reclamation of their State affairs by the Rebels. Let them take courage at the thought that the loyal millions of the North are determined to see that justice and protection are guaranteed to them perpetually. There are many of the late partisans of the Rebellion who intend to be good citizens, but there are many others who seem given over to judicial blindness, and are rushing rapidly to their own ruin. The power is with the nation to build up or crush out, and it will protect its friends.

THE EVANS

GIFT BOOK SALE,

REOPENED AT

NO. 628 CHESNUT ST.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER "SCOTIA."

British Military Movements in Ireland.

ACQUITTAL OF ANOTHER FENIAN.

NEW YORK, January 12, 11·30 A. M.—The Royal mail steamship *Scotia* has arrived here, with Liverpool advices of December 30, via Queenstown December 31. She brings very little news.

The Fenian trials are again progressing at Cork, and another prisoner, James Mountaine, had been acquitted.

New regiments had been hastily sent from England to Dublin. One of them in garrison at Manchester was moved at 3 A. M., and conveyed to Liverpool, 1200 strong, and forthwith embarked for Dublin. These energetic movements of course gave rise to rumors of serious danger.

La France denies the report from America that the French Minister has sent his first Secretary of Legation here for instructions on the Mexican question, or that he has given notice that he will withdraw if America sends a representative to Juarez.

The Bourse was steady at 68f.02.

Three more Spanish frigates are about to sail for the Pacific.

The King of Portugal paid a visit of only four hours to Madrid.

The London money market was tight and the demand heavy, notwithstanding the advance of the rate to seven.

The Latest.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.—The steamship *Hecla*, from New York, has arrived.

The steamer *Pennsylvania*, from New York for Liverpool, struck a rock off Mizzen Head, on the 21st of December, and had thirteen feet of water in her fore part.

The West India mail steamer arrived at Southampton to-day, with nearly a million and a half dollars in specie.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* believes that the British Government had resolved on a very considerable decrease in the army.

The leading feature will be the reduction of two companies in each battalion of the line, amounting in the aggregate to about 850 officers and some 16,000 non-commissioned officers and men. One regiment of cavalry is also expected to disappear.

The Board of Trade returns for November exhibit an extraordinary increase in exports, amounting to three and a half million pounds sterling, or 29 per cent. over those of November, 1864.

The *Times* has, as usual, its extended editorial *resume* of the events of the year, a large portion being devoted to a favorable criticism on American affairs.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, December 30.—Nothing doing in Cotton to-day, it being a holiday. There was a decline of ⅛d. in American this morning. The other markets are also closed.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, December 30.—Consols closed at 87@87¼; U. S. 5-20s, 65@65½; Illinois Central Railroad, 78½@79½, ex. dividend; Erie Railroad 57½@57¾. The bullion in the bank had decreased £469,000. The bank rate has been advanced to 7.

LIVERPOOL, December 30.—Sales of cotton for the week, 29 000 bales, including 7000 to speculators, and 9500 to exporters. The market is easier, with a decline of ⅛d. on American, and is irregular for other descriptions. The following are the authorized quotations:—

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	22⅛d.	21⅛d.
Mobiles	22⅛d.	20⅛d.
Uplands	22d.	20⅛d.

The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, the market closing firmer at unchanged rates. The stock in port is 370,600 bales, by actual count, only 2000 above the estimated amount, including 144,000 bales of American.

The Manchester markets are steady.

Breadstuffs are inactive, and declining.

Provisions quiet and steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, December 30.—Consols closed last evening at 86⅞@87⅛ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £469,000. U. S. 5-20s, 64⅛@65⅛; Illinois Central R. R., 78⅛, ex-dividend; Erie, 57@57¼.

BOMBAY, December 22.—Cotton advancing; Exchange, 20s. 11⅛d.; freight, 45.

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 9.—Coffee, 6@800@7000; Exchange, 25½@25⅝. There are rumors of peace about to be concluded by European mediation.

Marine Intelligence.

Arrived from Philadelphia, *Whitehall*, at Queenstown.

Arrived from New Orleans, *Annie Kimball*, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah, steamer *Darien*, at Liverpool.

MEMORANDA.—Ship *Moonbeam*, from Liverpool for Boston, is at Queenstown with loss of sails.

The brig *Neptune*, from New York for Grangemouth, is on the rocks near New Berger Blyth.

Brig *Frethoff*, from Philadelphia for Falmouth, was abandoned. Crew saved.

The steamship *Hecla* arrived at Liverpool on the evening of December 30.

The steamship *Pennsylvania*, from New York, at Liverpool, struck on a rock, off Mizzen Head, on the 21st of December, and has thirteen feet of water in her forward compartments.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Military Commission Dissolved—The Legislature—The Cumberland Suspension Bridge.

NASHVILLE, January 11.—The last military commission in Tennessee is dissolved.

Cotton is dull, and transactions are meagre at 40@41½c. Receipts fair, with large shipments by the river north and to New Orleans.

The river is slowly falling, with six feet of water on Harpeth Shoals.

There have been no arrivals or departures of boats.

The first large cable of the suspension bridge over the Cumberland river was put in place to-day.

There is yet no quorum in the Senate, and barely a quorum in the House, and no business of importance has been transacted. The bill giving to the negroes equal rights will come up on the 16th instant. A bill has been introduced appropriating $100 to the widow of every Union soldier from Tennessee.

Frank Hong, pretending to belong to the firm of Hong, Hardie & Co., of Macon, Georgia, yesterday purchased $5000 worth of goods from city firms, for which he gave checks on the First National Bank of Cincinnati, and received funds in addition to the goods. Telegrams to Macon found no such firm, and to Cincinnati that there were no funds there, and Hong has accordingly been arrested for attempting to swindle.

NEW BOOKS, NEW GIFTS,

NEW FEATURES.

WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT RUMORS.

INTENDED CABINET CHANGES.

Secretaries Stanton, Seward, and Welles to Retire.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 12.

There have been floating rumors current here for several days past, relative to important changes which are to take place in the Cabinet. These tales have this morning assumed a definite shape, and if true, constitute the most vital news we have had for some months. For their truth we do not vouch. Secretary Stanton, whose intention has been known for some time to resign his portfolio and retire into private life as soon as the war had entirely ceased, has tendered his resignation. Secretary Seward, whose conduct during the war has met with the highest approval of the Administration, designs to leave all official cares as soon as he returns from his sea trip, unless the change of life entirely renovates his health, which has been failing for some months. While Secretary Welles' resignation, sent in immediately before the meeting of Congress, will probably be assented to at the same time that his colleagues retire. As we foretold two weeks ago, Mr. Harlan will leave the Cabinet for the Senate, his views not being in harmony with those of the President. He will be returned to the Senate from Iowa, the Legislature of which State elects a Senator this session. Hon. J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, will be his successor.

Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, will undoubtedly be retained, no matter what Cabinet changes may be made. He is too valuable to the nation to be lost. Mr. Denison, Postmaster-General, will also remain, as he is a good officer, and is among the President's most confidential friends.

We send you all the rumors, but whether founded in fact or fiction time will show.

Koontz vs. Coffroth.

The Committee on Elections are still considering the case from the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania. Mr. Koontz made an argument this morning of an hour's length. Mr. Coffroth replied.

NEW ORLEANS.

Formidable Negro Insurrection on the Red River—Judge Rust's Property Restored—General Thomas informs the Alabamians of the Removal of the Federal Troops, Etc., Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—Cotton is quiet; sales of 1900 bales at 48@49c. Gold, 136. Cotton freights to New York, ⅜. Liverpool, 11 1-6.

Arrived, steamer *Neshannock*, New York; *Cleopatra*, Boston.

Henry Burnett, who has returned here from Washington, en route for Texas, speaks very highly of President Johnson.

At Jackson, Mississippi, the freedmen generally are making contracts. At Yazoo City, since June 1st, 1865, twenty-five thousand bales of cotton have been recovered. A body of negroes on the Red river rose in arms about ten days since, and tried to murder their overseers, but, failing in this, marched to another place and awaited reinforcements, but the militia nabbed them all without serious difficulty, and arrested their accomplices on several plantations, where arms and ammunition were found secreted in quantities.

Before this affair the freedmen had refused to work in that section. The military and militia in Caddo parish are under arms. Captain Taylor, of the parish militia, arrested by the Federal military power, was to be tried by a military commission, but escaped from jail.

The action of the military, in rescuing by force of arms from custody the Sheriff at Jefferson, Texas, has been sustained by the Federal authorities, and the principal agent ordered back to his post.

On the 15th of February will be sold at auction by order of the New Orleans city government, fourteen squares of levee property in front of the business part of the city.

In the United States District Court the libel vs. Judge Rust's property has been determined, and the property returned to him. Rust was the Rebel agent in Spain.

A special despatch to the Mobile *Advertiser*, dated January 8, says that General Thomas officially informs General Patton that all the United States troops will be removed from that State, and arms and ammunition furnished to the State militia, and provisions for destitute families will be promptly furnished the State. The same report comes from Georgia concerning the withdrawal of troops.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Death of Rev. Mr. Fisher—Encouraging Emigration.

LOUISVILLE, January 11.—Rev. Thomas J. Fisher died to-day from wounds received from his assailants on Monday night. He was entirely unconscious up to the last moment.

FRANKFORT, Ky., January 11.—The State Agricultural Society met to-day, and was addressed by its President, Mr. Bradford, in an elaborate speech, recommending the taking of measures to induce emigration hither as a means of supplying the requisite labor to develop the resources, etc., of the State.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Arrived, steamers *New York*, from Aspinwall, and *Moro Castle*, from Havana. The latter lost both of her wheelhouses on the passage.

TWO GIFTS FOR

THE PRICE OF ONE.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 12.—The Senate is not in session to-day, having adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Sturdivant offered a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to prepare revised revenue laws for the State. Postponed.

Mr. McKinley offered a resolution instructing the Clerks of both Houses to hold all bills passed by the Legislature in their possession until the return of Governor Curtin. The object being to obviate the necessity of a long adjournment.

Mr Markley moved to purchase the most improved make of the State, to be placed in the House. Adopted.

The following bills were introduced:—

By Mr. Quay, a bill for the exemption of soldiers from taxation for bounty purposes.

A discussion ensued as to the legality of such a course.

Mr. Crossland moved to amend by providing that in the event of the death of Governor Curtin, the bills be held by the Clerks until his successor be duly elected. This amendment was afterwards withdrawn. The resolution was then adopted.

By Mr. Watt, one extending the time of the enrolment tax.

By Mr. Kerns, inflicting the penalty of fifty dollars for manufacturing fireworks in built-up portions of Philadelphia.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, January 12, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, but prices unsettled and lower. There seems to be more disposition to realize.

The fundamental measures of the Secretary of the Treasury must be the basis of all future operations of the Government in financial matters. If speculators extend operations to points of danger, and suffer thereby, they cannot complain of Secretary McCulloch, who has given them fair warning, and means to proceed in all practicable ways to benefit the people, and not the speculators.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for several days past, continue the most active on the list, but at a decline. About 2600 shares of Reading sold at from 50@50½, the former rate a decline of ¼; Little Schuylkill at 30; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, a decline of ½; Catawissa common at 29½@29¾, a decline of ½; preferred do. at 43½, a decline of ¼; Lehigh Valley at 62; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29½; 126¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 53½ for Norristown; 54 for Minehill; 29 for North Pennsylvania; and 44½ for Northern Central.

In Government bonds there is very little doing. 7·30s sold at 98⅝; 104 was bid for old 5-20s; 104 for 6s of 1881, interest off; and 93¼ for 10-40s. State and City loans are more active at an advance; new City 6s at 91@91¼, an advance of ¼, and old do. at 87, an advance of 1.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue very dull, and we hear of no sales. 34 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 11 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 49 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 39 for Hestonville.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices. 193 was bid for North America; 136 for Philadelphia; 119½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 49 for Commercial; 75 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 60 for City; 60 for Corn Exchange; and 53 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 22; 27⅜ was bid for preferred do.; 8 for Susquehanna Canal; 31 for Delaware Division; and 56½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

In Oil shares there is more doing, but prices are weak and rather lower. Ocean sold at 16⅛@17¼, a decline of 1; Corn Planter at ⅞; Maple Shade, 5; Cherry Run, ¼; St. Nicholas, ½; and William Penn, 1·31.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 7·30s June.	98⅛	100 sh	Reading		50⅛
$3300 Pa 5s c & p	86	200 sh	do		50⅜
$100 City 6s, new	91	100 sh	do	b5	50·44
$300 do.	91⅛	100 sh	do	b30	50⅛
$1000 do.	91⅜	100 sh	do		50⅜
$8000 do. old	87	200 sh	do	b5.	50⅛
$301 Allen Co 5s	70	100 sh	do	b5.	50⅛
$1000 Phil. & E. 6s	88⅛	100 sh	do	b30.	50⅛
$1000 Phil & Sun. 7s	90	100 sh	do		50⅛
$2000 do.	90	400 sh	do	s10	50
100 sh Ocean	17⅛	400 sh	do	s10	50
100 sh do.	16⅛	100 sh	do		50
150 sh do.	17	100 sh	do	s10	50
200 sh do.	17	100 sh	do	b10	50
200 sh do.	16⅜	100 sh	do		50⅛
200 sh do.	16⅛	200 sh	St Nich Oil		⅛
100 sh Corn Planter	⅞	1000 sh	do	b3	⅛
300 sh Big Mt.	⅝	100 sh	Ph & E	b60	29⅛
100 sh Maple Shade	5	100 sh	Sch. N		22
100 sh Lit Sch	30	100 sh	Catawissa	c	29⅛
197 sh Penna R.	56	100 sh	do		29⅜
4 sh do.	56¼	300 sh	Cata pf.	b10	43⅛
149 sh do.	56	5 sh	Lehigh Val		62
100 sh do.	55⅛	200 sh	W Penn	s3.	1·31
200 sh Cherry Run	⅛				

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Maple Sts	10·4·95	100 sh	Am G Pt Co		1
100 sh do.	5	200 sh	St. Nich Oil		⅛
200 sh Hocking Val.	⅜	100 sh	Reading	c	50⅛
200 sh do.	b30 ·40				

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	138⅜	12 M.	139
11 A. M.	139¼	1 P. M.	138⅜

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	135½	139
American Silver, ⅜ and ⅛	133	134
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	129	131
Pennsylvania Currency	40	80
New York Exchange	par.	par.

McKILLIPS & Co., No. 30 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	139½	139⅛
Silver	134	135
Dimes and Half Dimes	130	131
Pennsylvania Currency	40	80
New York Exchange	par.	par.

The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is offered in abundance to stock houses of good credit at 6 per cent. The rate is 7 on ordinary securities, and lenders quite careful where borrowers are not first-class. In commercial paper there is no change; best names pass at 7@9 per cent., and second grade 10@15 per cent.

"The wholesale trade of the city is generally reported quiet. A few clothing houses are moderately employed, but the great mass of dry goods jobbers are yet without customers. The West and Northwest are reported fully stocked with goods, and it is from the South that the largest business is expected. In no quarter are the ideas of buyers on a large scale, and safety rather than exorbitant profits appears to be the rule of action. Jobbers in the West are selling domestics and standard prints from 2 to 5 per cent. lower than in New York."

BUY ALL YOUR

HOLIDAY BOOKS

AGREEMENT

Between the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Giving to Philadelphia Another Connection with the Great West.

January 10, 1866.

Whereas, The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company are the owners of a railroad extending from Salamanca, in the State of New York, through Pennsylvania, to Dayton, in the State of Ohio, with two branches, one extending to Buffalo, in the State of New York, and the other to Franklin, in the State of Pennsylvania, and are the lessees, for terms of ninety-nine years, of the Oil Creek Railroad, the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, and the New Lisbon Railroad, and have also a contract with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, for the concurrent use of the railroad of the latter company from Dayton to Cincinnati;

And whereas, The Western Central Railroad Company, under the direction and control of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, are about commencing the construction of a railroad, extending from some point upon the line of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway at or near Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, to a point near Milesburg or Bellefonte, in Centre county;

And whereas, The Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company, under the direction and control of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, are about commencing the construction of a railroad from the eastern terminus of the said Western Central Railroad, in Centre county, to a point upon the Catawissa Railroad, in Northumberland county;

And whereas, The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company and the Western Central Railroad Company have leased the Catawissa Railroad for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years from the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five;

And whereas, It is the intention of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company to lay a track of a practical uniform gauge with that of the present gauge of the railroad of the party of the second part, from the point of connection with the Western Central Railroad, in Venango county, Pennsylvania, westward to Dayton, in the State of Ohio, and eastward to Oil City, Pennsylvania;

And whereas, the Western Central Railroad Company and the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company intend to lay a track of a practical uniform gauge with that of the present gauge of the railroad of the party of the second part upon the entire length of their respective railroads, thus forming, with the several railroads before mentioned, an unbroken line of narrow gauge railroads, from Cincinnati and Cleveland to the southeastern terminus of the Catawissa Railroad, under the management and control of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, the Western Central Railroad Company, and the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company, and forming, at various points along its line, connections with all the principal railroads in the west and northwest;

And whereas, The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company have leased the Morris and Essex Railroad, in the State of New Jersey, for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years;

And whereas, The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, by means of the main line of their railroad and other branches leased and controlled by them, connect the southeastern terminus of the Catawissa Railroad with the city of Philadelphia, thus forming with the several railroads already mentioned a continuous line of railroad connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Dayton and Cleveland, and other important points in the west, with the city of Philadelphia;

And whereas, The East Pennsylvania Railroad Company are about extending the line of their railroad from Allentown to a point upon the Delaware river, at or near Easton, to connect with the Morris and Essex Railroad aforesaid;

And whereas, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company are about to construct, or cause to be constructed, a railroad from a point upon their main line, at or near Hamburg, or Port Clinton, to a point at or near Topton, upon the East Pennsylvania Railroad, thereby forming, in connection with other portions of their road, and roads leased by them, and the East Pennsylvania Railroad, as extended to the Delaware, a continuous line of railroad connecting the Catawissa Railroad with the Morris and Essex Railroad;

And whereas, the said several railroad companies above mentioned have agreed with each other, severally to receive and transport over their respective railroads with promptness and dispatch, all such freight and passengers as may be delivered by any other of said companies at any point of connection, and further to make and direct their several lines in such a manner as at all times to insure the prompt transmission of all through freight and passengers, and to avoid any unnecessary detention to either at any point of connection or junction: The object and intent being that the said several railroads shall be so worked, managed and directed by the respective corporations owning or controlling the same, as to form one great through route from the cities of Cleveland, Cincinnati and Dayton, and all other points to or with which the said the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company may have access or connection, to the city of Philadelphia via the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and its tributaries, and a line to New York via the said Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, the East Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Morris and Essex Railroad;

Now this agreement and contract made and concluded this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, between the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, the Western Central Railroad Company, and the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company, all of the first part, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company of the second part, and the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the third part. Witnesseth, that for and in consideration as well of the premises, and the advantages and benefits to be derived by each from the facilities to be afforded by the others for the transportation of freight and passengers, as aforesaid, as of the sums of money to be expended by each in constructing and preparing their several railroads for the accommodation of the through trade received from the others, the said parties have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and agree each with the other as follows, viz.:

First. That from and after the execution, and during the continuance of this agreement, the parties of the first part will deliver to the parties of the second part, at the southeastern terminus of the Catawissa Railroad, known as Catawissa Junction, both freight and passengers (the lines or avenues of transportation for which they, the parties of the first part, may have the legal power to select or control) received by them, the said parties of the first part, or either of them, at any point west of Catawissa Junction, upon the several railroads now owned, leased or controlled, or hereafter to be built, owned, leased or controlled by them, the parties of the first part, or either of them, and destined eastwardly from Catawissa Junction to or beyond any point upon any of the several railroads now owned, leased or controlled, or hereafter to be built, owned, leased or controlled, by the parties of the second and third parts, or either of them.

Second. That from and after the completion of the extension of the East Pennsylvania Railroad from Allentown to the Delaware river, and its connection at said river with the Morris and Essex Railroad, at a point to be known, and in this agreement hereafter designated as Morris and Essex Junction, and during the continuance of this agreement the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will deliver to the party of the second part, or the party of the third part, as the party of the second part may from time to time determine, at said Morris and Essex Junction, both freight and passengers (the lines or avenues of transportation for which they, the said the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, may have the legal power to select or control,) received

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AT THE EVANS

GIFT STORE,

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by them, the said the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, at any point east of the Delaware river, upon any railroad now or hereafter built, owned, leased or controlled by them, the said the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and destined westwardly from said Morris and Essex Junction, to or beyond any point upon any of the railroads now owned, leased or controlled, or hereafter to be built, owned, leased or controlled by any of the parties to this agreement.

Third. That from and after the execution, and during the continuance of this agreement, the party of the second part will deliver to the parties of the first part, or such of them as the said the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company may designate, at Catawissa Junction, both freight and passengers, (the lines or avenues of transportation for which they the party of the second part may have the legal power to select or control,) received by the legal power to select or control, at any point east of Catawissa Junction, upon any of the several railroads now owned, leased, or controlled, or hereafter to be built, owned, leased, or controlled by them, the party of the second part, and destined westwardly from said Catawissa Junction to or beyond any point upon any of the several railroads now owned, leased, or controlled, or hereafter to be built, owned, leased or controlled, by the parties of the first part, or either of them.

Fourth. That upon and after the completion of the extension of the East Pennsylvania Railroad from Allentown to the Delaware river, and its connection at said river with the Morris and Essex Railroad, and during the continuance of this agreement, the parties of the second and third parts will deliver to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, at said Morris and Essex Junction, both freight and passengers (the lines or avenues of transportation for which they, the parties of the second or third parts, may have the legal power to select or control) received by them, the said parties of the second and third parts, at any point upon any of the several railroads now owned, leased or controlled, or hereafter to be built, owned, leased or controlled by the parties of the second or third parts, and destined eastwardly from said Morris and Essex Junction to or beyond any point upon any railroad now or hereafter to be built, owned, leased or controlled by the said the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company.

Fifth. The said freight and passengers to be delivered at Catawissa Junction, and at Morris and Essex Junction, under articles first, second, third, and fourth of this agreement, shall be received by the several parties to whom they are to be delivered, and be transported with all due diligence and proper dispatch to or towards their several places of destination as follows, viz: eastwardly from Morris and Essex Junction and westwardly from Catawissa Junction by the several parties of the first part, and westwardly from Morris and Essex Junction and eastwardly from Catawissa Junction by the parties of the third and second parts, respectively, over their several roads, or exclusively by the party of the second part, as the latter may determine; and over such of the several railroads now or hereafter to be built, owned, leased or controlled, by the party of the second part, and over so much of the East Pennsylvania Railroad as the party of the second part may from time to time select and determine.

Sixth. The rates of toll and transportation upon all freight except anthracite coal shipped from the city of Philadelphia, or from any point more than sixty miles distant from Catawissa Junction upon any of the railroads now or hereafter built, owned, leased, or controlled by the parties of the second or third parts, and consigned westwardly to or beyond any point more than sixty miles distant from Catawissa Junction upon any of the railroads now or hereafter built, owned leased, or controlled by the parties of the first part, or either of them, shall be fixed and determined by the party of the second part. And the rates of toll and transportation upon all passengers and all other freight, except anthracite coal, passing Catawissa Junction eastwardly or westwardly between any point more than sixty miles west of Catawissa Junction upon the several railroads now or hereafter to be built, owned, leased or controlled by the parties of the first part, or either of them, and any point more than sixty miles distant from Catawissa Junction, upon the several roads now or hereafter to be built, owned, leased or controlled by the parties of the second and third parts (the distance in all cases to be measured along the lines of the several railroads) shall be fixed and determined by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company. Provided, however, That the rate per mile upon all such freight and passengers to and from the city of Philadelphia, and to and from all points over sixty miles from Catawissa Junction aforesaid, upon the several railroads now or hereafter built, owned, leased or controlled by the parties of the second or third parts, shall at no time and in no event be higher than the rate per mile then charged between the city of New York and the same point upon any of the roads of the parties of the first part, to or from which such freight or passengers may be consigned; the true intent and meaning of this agreement being to give to the city of Philadelphia and the several points more than sixty miles distant from Catawissa Junction, upon the railroads of the parties of the second and third parts, at all times the advantages of the lowest and most favorable rates of transportation and passage to and from any point more than sixty miles west of Catawissa Junction aforesaid, and to prevent any discrimination in favor of the city of New York or any other point whatever.

Seventh. Each of the companies, parties to this agreement, shall have the right to fix the rates of toll and transportation upon their own roads upon all passengers and all freight except anthracite coal passing Catawissa Junction eastwardly or westwardly, and consigned to or shipped from any point within sixty miles of Catawissa Junction (the distance to be measured along the lines of railroads) Provided, however, that if any such passengers or freight shall be transported by either or any of the parties to this agreement, to or from any point more than sixty miles distant from Catawissa Junction, (the distance to be measured along the railroads as aforesaid,) the rate per mile between such point and Catawissa Junction shall not be higher than then charged by such company or companies between the city of New York and the most distant point therefrom to or from which such freight or passengers so transported, over sixty miles as aforesaid, shall be consigned or shipped.

Eighth. Each of the parties to this agreement shall have the right to fix the rates for toll and transportation upon their own roads, on all anthracite coal passing over the same. Provided, That the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company shall not furnish nor pay others for furnishing cars or any other facilities to be used or employed upon any railroads other than those of the parties of the second and third parts, for the transportation of anthracite coal from the Middle Coal Field of Pennsylvania.

Ninth. The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company shall at all times transport over the Morris and Essex Railroad all anthracite coal received from the railroads of the parties of the second or third parts at as low and favorable rate per mile for toll and transportation as charged upon any anthracite coal received from any other source whatever.

Tenth. All freight and passengers passing Catawissa Junction eastwardly or westwardly between any point more than sixty miles west of Catawissa Junction, upon any of the railroads now or hereafter to be built, owned, leased or controlled by the parties of the first part, or either of them, and any point more than sixty miles distant from Catawissa Junction upon any of the railroads now or hereafter to be built, owned, leased or controlled by the parties of the second and third parts, or either of them, the rates of toll and transportation upon which are to be fixed and determined by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, under article sixth of this agreement, shall be carried at a pro rate by all of the companies parties to this agreement who may transport the same; that is to say, that each company shall receive the same sum per ton per mile for freight, and per mile for passenger, for each mile of the actual distance which any such freight and passengers may have been transported by each, without any charge to be made by either for any terminal, yard, warehouse, advertising, runners, or other extra expenses whatever.

Eleventh All charges and expenses for receiving, delivering and transhipping freight and passengers, all depot, office, yard, warehouse, advertising, (except as hereinafter provided,) runners, agents and other extra expenses, and all loss, damages and accidents, shall be paid and sustained by the company upon whose railroads they are incurred.

Twelfth. All advertising in the city of Philadelphia and upon the lines of railroads of the parties of the second and third parts shall be paid for by the parties of the second and third parts, and all other advertising shall be paid for by the parties of the first part. And it is distinctly understood and agreed that in all such advertising, the rates, facilities and advantages of the line to Philadelphia, via the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, shall be as fully and completely set forth as those of the line to New York.

Thirteenth. All sidings and buildings required at Catawissau Jnction shall be furnished in equal proportions by the parties of the first part (or any of them), and the party of the second part, and all sidings and buildings required at Morris and Essex Junction, shall be furnished in equal proportions by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company and the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Fourteenth. Freight, passenger, mail, express, and baggage cars for the through trade, and to run upon any or all the lines of railroad, shall be furnished by all of the companies parties to this agreement in proportion to the distances run by such cars upon the railroads of each; if either should furnish them for a longer distance, or furnish a greater number than their proportion, such company shall receive from the others, or from the debtor company, compensation at the usual and customary rates for car service. And it is distinctly understood that the several parties of the first part shall at all times furnish car facilities for the line to Philadelphia, via the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, equal to those furnished for the line to the city of New York.

Fifteenth. If the interchange of freight and passengers should (for any cause agreed upon by the parties to this agreement) not take place exactly at Catawissa, or Morris and Essex Junction, but at some other point or points near to the same, this agreement shall apply with like effect as if such points were specified and named, instead of Catawissa and Morris and Essex Junctions respectively. Provided, however, that if either of the parties to this agreement, in order to reach such point, should transport upon the railroads of another party, such party so transporting shall receive for so doing one half of the gross receipts for the distance so transported upon another's line.

Sixteenth. The party of the second part shall erect, furnish and maintain, good and commodious freight and passenger depot buildings in the city of Philadelphia, to accommodate the freight and passenger business upon the through line of railroad hereby formed.

Seventeenth. No charge shall be made by either of the parties to this agreement for returning empty cars, which have been transported loaded over the same roads, or for transporting empty cars which are intended to be returned loaded over the same roads.

Eighteenth. Each of the companies parties to this agreement, shall keep the cars of all the parties well oiled upon their own roads, and all cars belonging to any company, parties to this agreement, which may be injured or destroyed by accidents upon any of the railroads of the parties to this agreement, shall be repaired and rebuilt by the company upon whose roads they shall be so injured or destroyed.

Nineteenth. All accounts for freigh shall be made up and settled between the parties daily; all other accounts shall be settled and adjusted monthly.

Twentieth. The parties of the first part hereby covenant and agree to and with the parties of the second and third parts, that they, the said parties of the first part, or any of them, will not, during the continuance of this agreement, adopt, fix, establish, be parties to, or participate in any lower or more favorable rate per mile for toll and transportation upon freight and passengers, the lines or avenues of transportation for which they may have power to select or control, between any point upon any of the several roads now or hereafter built, owned, leased or controlled by the parties of the first part, or either of them, and the city of Philadelphia, the city of New York, or any point upon any of the several railroads now or hereafter built, owned, leased or controlled by the parties of the second or third parts, or either of them, via any other line or lines of railroads other than those of the parties of the second and third parts than are adopted, fixed or established to the same points, via the several railroads now or hereafter to be built, owned, leased or controlled by the parties of the second and third parts, or either of them: the true intent and meaning of this agreement being to give to all freight and passengers between New York, Philadelphia, or any other point upon the railroads now or hereafter to be built, owned, leased or controlled by the parties of the second and third parts, and all points upon any of the several railroads now or hereafter to be built, owned, leased or controlled by the parties of the first part, or either of them, via the said railroads of the parties of the second and third parts, or either of them, at all times the advantages of the lowest rates per mile and the most favorable arrangements established or adopted, via any other line whatever.

Twenty-first. The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company hereby covenant and agree to and with the parties of the second and third parts, that they the said the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will, within six months from the date hereof, commence to lay a track of practical uniform gauge with that of the present gauge of the railroad of the party of the second part, upon the entire length of their railroad from its proposed connection with the Western Central Railroad, at or near Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania, westward to Dayton, in the State of Ohio, and eastward upon the same and the Oil Creek Railroad to Oil city in Pennsylvania, and that they will complete the laying of the same on or before the first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, so as to allow of the passage of narrow gauge cars over the said railroad, and its connections to Cleveland and Cincinnati and to Oil city.

Twenty-second. And the said the Western Central Railroad Company hereby covenant and agree to and with the parties of the second and third parts that they, the Western Central Railroad Company, will, within six months from the date hereof, commence the construction of their railroad, and will complete the same, with a track of practical uniform gauge with that of the present gauge of the railroad of the party of the second part, from a point upon and connecting with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway near Franklin to the point of connection of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, on or before the first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Twenty-third. And the said the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company hereby covenant and agree to and with the parties of the second and third parts that they, the said the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad company will, within six months from the date hereof, commence the construction of their railroad, and will complete the same, with a track of a practical uniform gauge with that of the present gauge of the railroad of the party of the second part, from the connection with the Western Central Railroad, in Centre county, to a point upon and connecting with the Catawissa Railroad, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on or before the first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Twenty-fourth.—And the said the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company hereby covenant and agree to and with the parties of the first part, that they, the said the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will, within six months from the date hereof, commence, or cause to be commenced, the construction of a railroad from some point upon their main line near Hamburg, or Port Clinton, to a point at or near Topton, upon the East Pennsylvania Railroad, and will complete, or cause to be completed, the same with a track of a practical uniform gauge with that of the gauge of their present railroad, within two and half years from the date hereof.

Twenty-fifth. And the said the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company hereby covenant and agree to and with the parties of the first part, that they, the said the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will, within six months from the date hereof, commence the construction of the extension of their railroad from Allentown to the Delaware river, and will complete the same with a track of practical uniform gauge with that of the gauge of their present railroad within two and a half years from the date hereof.

Twenty-sixth. The bridge over the Delaware river, necessary to connect the extension of the East Pennsylvania Railroad with the Morris and Essex Railroad, shall be built and maintained in repair at the joint expense of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company.

Twenty-seventh. Whereas, the object of this agreement is to furnish, as far as practicable, equal facilities for freight and passengers to and from Philadelphia and New York, east and west, it is hereby agreed by and between the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, that whenever the citizens of Philadelphia and the citizens of Pennsylvania shall together provide and furnish one-half the sum of money necessary to build and equip a satisfactory line of steamers to run between the port of Philadelphia and England, then and in such event the said the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will each furnish one-half of the remaining sum therefor.

Twenty-eighth. This agreement is to continue and be in force for a period or term of ninety-nine years from the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Twenty-ninth. Should any dispute or difference arise between any of the parties to this agreement, or between any two or more of the companies parties hereto, as to the construction of this agreement, the amount of money due to either or any of the said companies, under the same, or about any matter cause or thing growing out of, or concerning the same agreement, the same shall be referred to a board of three disinterested persons, one of whom shall be chosen by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and one by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and the third by the two thus chosen, and the said arbitrators, having been first duly qualified, and having heard the proofs and allegations of the several parties, shall make an award or decision, which, if made by the whole board, or by a majority thereof, shall be final and conclusive between the parties.

And for the faithful performance of all the covenants and agreements, herein set forth, the said parties bind themselves each to the other firmly by these presents.

In testimony whereof, the said several companies in pursuance of resolutions adopted by their respective boards of directors, have hereunto affixed their several corporate seals, the day and year first hereinabove written.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us:

By the Philadelphia and Reading RailroadCo. and the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company. F. B. GOWEN, WM. H. WEBB.
Attest: J. J. SHEVOCK. Seal of the Company. Vice President Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company.

By the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Co. and the Western Central Railway Company, S. L'BOMMEDIEU, J. C. CALHOUN.
Attest: T. W. KENNARD. Seal of the Company. Vice President Western Central Railroad Co.

By the Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad Company, F. B. GOWEN.
Attest: GEO. F. MILLER. Seal of the Company. President Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company.
Attest: CHARLES E. SMITH. Seal of the Company. President Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.
Attest: EDWD. M. CLYMER. Seal of the Company. President East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Diplomatic Correspondence Concerning Mexico.

From the Times.

During the war of Secession Louis Napoleon exhibited no great anxiety to secure the recognition of the so-called Mexican Empire by our Government. The subject was hinted at once or twice, but from what we have heard we judge that Maximilian was more anxious than his master about the matter. Our recognition was of secondary importance then; for with the establishment of the Southern Confederacy, which was considered an assured historical fact in Europe, the Northern Government would have but limited influence, and but distant relations with Mexico. The Government and the Empire of Jeff. Davis would have been the power whose action would have been of importance, and there is no doubt that it would have been glad enough to recognize, or be recognized by, Maximilian or any one else.

But just when the Confederacy was broken beyond repair—just when the power of our Government was triumphantly vindicated over all foes upon land and sea—that is to say, about nine months ago—a systematic and determined series of operations were begun to secure the recognition of the Maximilian empire by the Government of the United States.

The diplomatic correspondence of our State Department about Mexico is of a remarkably complicated character. This is curiously illustrated by the documents which President Johnson sent to Congress on Tuesday, in compliance with a previous resolution of that body. Secretary Seward has communication on the subject with Romero, representing the Juarez Government; with Arroyo, representing Maximilian; with Montholon, representative of Louis Napoleon at Washington, and with Drouyn de l'Huys in Paris, through our representative at the French Court. To steer a straight course under these embarrassing circumstances, and to give to all the correspondence the necessary unity of sentiment and expression, requires on the one hand no little diplomatic skill, and on the other, that the policy of our Government shall be clearly defined, decided, and fixed.

Those who have taken the trouble to read the despatches will entertain no doubt that both these requirements are met. There is much said by ill-informed or malicious people about tergiversation in our diplomacy upon this important question. But it is, nevertheless, a fact, testé beyond dispute, that from the time the invasion of Mexico was projected four years ago, until the 6th of last month, when the published correspondence ends, the policy of our Government concerning Mexico has been of the most consistent and steady character, and its official utterances have been such as to merit the designation of the highest statesmanship.

It has, under all circumstances, refused to recognize Maximilian, and has never ceased to protest against the French policy of invasion. It has constantly maintained its relations with the Republican Government, both in Mexico itself and at Washington, and has in this and other ways given it an unwavering moral support. At the same time it has never found it necessary to plunge the nation into war, or to indulge in blustering threats of war. We all know what the latter course would have meant during the Rebellion; and though the Rebellion is a thing of the past, and the power and energies of the nation are now compact and untrammelled, our Government has always to this moment maintained the same pacific course, and the same dignified and decided attitude. Neither the course nor the attitude can be mistaken, either by Louis Napoleon or by Maximilian. They are only misrepresented by those in this country whose constant business is misrepresentation.

It was at the beginning of March last that Señor Arroyo, who had arrived here with the mission, proclaimed in advance, to secure the recognition of Maximilian, attempted to approach the Secretary of State through Mr. Corwin, who had been our Minister to Mexico, and whose favorable inclination towards the new empire was well known. He expressed himself anxious merely to secure the recognition of Maximilian's Consuls to this country in the interest of trade; but took the trouble of stating that the Government of Juarez had no existence either *de facto* or *de jure*—a matter upon which, it must be supposed, or Government entertained a different opinion.

No replication being made to on this, the Marquis de Montholon called at the Department of State some time after, saying that a special agent had arrived from Mexico, bearing a letter from Maximilian to the President of the United States; but Montholon was presently informed that our Government was in friendly communication with the Republican Government of Mexico, and that the President declined to receive the letter, or to hold intercourse with the agent who brought it. Romero next appears upon the stage, complaining of Arroyo's assumption; but Mr. Seward explains, and adds that we recognize no other Government of Mexico than that of Juarez. Romero, however, is no better satisfied with this than Arroyo was with the other.

The next document is a despatch of Mr. Seward to our Minister at the French Court, for the information of the French Emperor. Mr. Bigelow is informed "that the presence and operations of a French army in Mexico, and its maintenance of authority there, are causes of serious concern to the United States;" that this country still "regards the attempt to establish permanently a foreign and Imperial Government in Mexico as disallowable and impracticable;" that we cannot agree to compromise the position we have heretofore assumed; and that we will not "recognize any political institutions in Mexico which are in opposition to the Republican Government with which we have so long and so constantly maintained relations of amity and friendship."

On this despatch being read to Drouyn de Lhuys, he remarked, doubtless with truth, that he derived neither pleasure nor satisfaction from its contents. Mr. Seward reiterates these sentiments, however, in December last, and in concluding his despatch says that "the United States will not recognize Maximilian even if the French troops should be withdrawn from Mexico." In the same month Drouyn de Lhuys again makes an appeal for the recognition of Maximilian, stating blandly "the strong desire of the French Government to withdraw its auxiliary corps so soon as circumstances would allow it." But even to this Mr. Seward feels compelled to reply that "the condition which the Emperor presents is one which seems to be impracticable."

Thus the whole of this matter stands. If it be not perfectly satisfactory in all respects, it is at least of such a character as to vindicate our Government. The question still requires delicate and decided treatment; but we may be assured it will have this in the future as it has had in the past.

A Historical Mistake.

From the Tribune.

The *World*, assailing the present tariff and the policy of protection, says:—

"Duties cannot be lawfully levied merely to protect mammoth associations of capital in New England. Protection is but an incident of the revenue-raising power; and the incident cannot legally be carried above the principal. The *Tribune* school of politicians, who make the interest of manufacturers a thing of paramount importance, rarely discuss what rate of duty will, on a given article, yield the most money to the Treasury, but what rate will be best for special private corporations."

—We beg leave to correct our neighbor on a vital point. "The *Tribune* school of politicians" *does not* "make the interest of *manufacturers* a thing of paramount importance;" nor does it seek "merely to protect mammoth associations of capital in New England." On the contrary, we learned our political economy from the essays and letters of Matthew Carey, Hezekiah Niles, James Madison, and Andrew Jackson, as also from the speeches of Henry Clay, of Kentucky; Tod, Sergeant, and Forward, of Pennsylvania; Newton and Doddridge, of Virginia; Southard, of New Jersey; Henry R. Storrs and James Tallmadge, of New York, etc. etc. To a single New Englander only—Rollin C. Mallory, of Vermont—are we consciously indebted for any confirmation of those views. We learned to love and cherish the policy of protection while New England was strongly adverse to it—while Daniel Webster was speaking and voting against it—and while but a single Boston journal, the *Courier*, was its advocate. Others have changed—for the better or worse, as it may be—but our views of political economy have been matured and strengthened, not essentially modified, by the discussions and developments of the last thirty to forty years.

All this, manifestly, does not prove them correct; but it *does* expose the mean unveracity and shallow knavery of such language as we quote above from the *World*, and to which economists of its school are notoriously prone. Why can't some one of them be shamed into the manly seeming of taking up General Jackson's letter to Dr. Coleman, for instance, and attempting to show wherein he was mistaken in arguing that the interests of agriculture were to be best subserved by protective duties on imported manufactures? His statement of the case is clear, direct, and positive; it covers the whole ground; let us see the *World* for once quote it and try to prove it fallacious. Such a course might convince some one of the sincerity, if not the soundness, of our neighbor's inculcations; while the supercilious flippancy of its current substitute for argument can only harden conceit into bigotry, and preclude investigation by diffusing the impression that the question has but one side.

The great and wise men who laid the foundations of the protective policy among us could not have been swerved from the true line by devotion to "the interest of manufacturers" or of "special private corporations," since those had in their day no substantive existence among us. We were a nation of cultivators, exporting rude and bulky products wherewith to pay for most of the metals and fabrics we required. Of course, we were poor, as purely agricultural nations always are. Sometimes we found eager markets and good prices for our surplus products; at other times we could scarcely give them away; while in the best times a very large share of their price was absorbed by the cost of transit from producer to consumer. Our fathers said, "This is not the true policy; we must diversify our industry; we must cherish and naturalize manufactures, thereby securing permanent markets and higher prices for our agricultural products, while increasing the intelligence, skill, and efficiency of our labor."

We undoubtingly believe they were right in this view, and that our country is this day immensely richer, more populous, more intelligent, more prosperous, than it would or could have been had the counsels of such statesmen as Hamilton, Clay, and Jackson been withheld or disregarded. Others—honestly, we doubt not—hold the opposite view; but they have usually been estopped from fairly considering ours by such calumnious abuse as we have quoted from the *World*. We have studied their economic philosophy, and believe we see exactly wherein it is defective or mistaken. They have not studied ours, because they began with the assumption that we had and could have none. They will never comprehend us, because they do not deem it worth while; but their self-complacency provokes but a tolerant smile, and their most studied insults cannot disturb our equanimity.

Congress and the President—The "Irrepressible Conflict."

From the World.

The Republican leaders find themselves "between the devil and the deep sea." If they break with the President, they incur the risk of so weakening their party that they can no longer command a majority in the Northern States; if they acquiesce in his policy, the admission of the South into Congress and its participation in the next Presidential election threaten them with more certain ruin from another quarter.

In the difference which has arisen between Congress and the President, Mr. Seward has availed himself of a convenient pretext for absence from the scene of conflict. He might have derived equal advantage to his health from a voyage in the month of February; but he could not have remained in Washington during the crisis of the conflict without actively exerting his influence on one side or the other. He is a statesman of too much standing in his party, he has personal relations with too many members of both Houses, his social and political influence is too great, to permit him to stand aloof as a neutral spectator. He could not continue to hold his office and oppose the President; he could not retain his standing in the Republican party and actively support him; and so he flies from the field of battle to return when the smoke of the conflict begins to lift, and enable him to see on which of the opposing standards victory is likely to perch.

Meanwhile, his faithful organ in this city is attempting to demonstrate that there is really no conflict, nor any ground for conflict, between the President and Congress. Congress, it says, cannot undo the work of the President in the Southern States; the President, on the other hand, cannot admit members of either House to their disputed seats; and so long as each confines itself to its own sphere, there is no possibility of collision. There is, in all this, an artful air of innocence which veils a stroke of consummate political cunning. The most desirable thing for Mr. Seward, as a Presidential aspirant, is to have the existing difference kept open. If it were closed, by the admission of the South with white suffrage, Mr. Johnson or General Grant would be the next President; if by admission with black suffrage, Mr. Cuase would be the inevitable candidate for the Republican party; but by keeping the question unsettled, Mr. Seward hopes to slip in as the compromiser of an otherwise irreconcilable difference.

The *Times'* reasoning on this subject is technically plausible, but practically absurd. It is true that the President has no rightful voice in the admission of members of the two Houses; and that Congress has no authority to oust the new State Governments; and that if neither intrudes into the province of the other, no conflict can arise at these particular points. But who can be blind to the enormous incongruity of the Executive department of the Government acting on the theory that eleven States are in the Union and entitled to all Federal rights, while the Legislative department is treating them on the opposite theory? If they are in the Union they are entitled to a fair share of the Cabinet, offices and foreign missions; but if the President bestows on them such appointments, how can a Senate which regards them as out of the Union confirm his nominations, or Congress consent to appropriations for their salaries? For these two great departments of the Government to proceed on opposite theories would happily accommodate the wishes of Mr. Seward; both as postponing the reconstruction of the Cabinet, and enabling him (if the *Times'* theory were acquiesced in) to give a *quasi* support to the President without breaking with the Republican party.

But the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government cannot long proceed in independence of each other. The Executive department becomes defunct unless we can elect a new President; and the question between the existing President and Congress must be settled before a Presidential election is possible. The next President must be elected on one or the other of these conflicting and irreconcilable theories. If those eleven States are excluded, the election will not be valid if they have a good title to vote; and *vice versa*. Unless the question is decided, the Presidential election will plunge us into another civil war. If one candidate has a majority of all the electoral votes, and another a majority of the States which Congress considers as entitled to be counted, a question will arise which only the sword can decide, unless the Government is previously brought into harmony with itself.

It is very certain that the President will not yield; and there are abundant indications that the Republican majority in Congress hold of the same temper as on the first day of the session. The House resolution, passed by a large majority on Monday, was a vote of censure against the President. For what other purpose could they have remonstrated against his withdrawing troops from the Southern States than that of censure? If meant as an instruction to the President, it was a usurpation and an insult. The Constitution makes him the Commander-in-Chief of the army; and, in this capacity, he is superior to all dictation as to how its movements shall be directed. He can make any distribution of the troops he pleases, and Congress has no more right to interfere than the Supreme Court has to serve on him an injunction restraining him from issuing certain orders to his subordinate commanders. After this gross affront to the President, supported by so large a majority, it is absurd for the Republican journals to descant on the prospect of a reconciliation.

SHIPPING.

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FIRST CABIN PASSAGE TO NEW ORLEANS

FORTY DOLLARS $40.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP MATANZAS,

WILLIAM LIESEGANG, Commander,

Will sail from NEW YORK, SATURDAY, January 13, carrying passengers at above low rates.

The well-known and popular steamship MISSOURI, JAMES SHERMAN, Commander, will follow January 20.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—Weekly Line.

The splendid new steamship SAN SALVADOR, Captain Atkins, will sail Saturday, January 13, and be succeeded by the SAN JACINTO, Captain Loveland, Saturday, January 20.

For Tickets apply to

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE SEABOARD AND ROANCKE RAILROAD OPEN.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after Monday next (8th of January) the steamers of the OLD BAY LINE will leave BALTIMORE for FORTRESS MONROE and NORFOLK at 5½ o'clock P. M.

We now offer to the public, by this route, unsurpassed accommodations, in having two such steamers as the THOMAS KELSEY and ADELAIDE.

Passengers leaving Baltimore at 5½ o'clock P. M. will arrive at Norfolk in time to connect with the James River steamers for CITY POINT and RICHMOND.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad being now open, this is the only line by which connections can be made with it at Portsmouth for Suffolk, Blackwater, Edenton, Plymouth, Weldon, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Newbern, Wilmington, and all points on the great Southern route.

Passengers going to any point south at Norfolk will find this to be the most *expeditious* and the *cheapest* route.

Fare from Philadelphia to Fortress Monroe.....$7 75
" " Norfolk..... 7 75
" " City Point.....10 25
" " Richmond.....10 25

Through tickets from Baltimore to Weldon, N. C., $12 only.

Through Tickets can be obtained at all the depots of the principal Northern, Eastern, and Western cities, and Washington City, D. C.

Be particular to procure tickets by the old-established BAY LINE!

State Rooms and Meals extra.

The State Room accommodations are unsurpassed and the table well supplied.

Passengers taking the 8 A. M. train from New York have ample time to dine in Baltimore.

Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 9·15 or 11·30 A. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.

Passengers leaving Washington at 1·15 P. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.

Passengers and their baggage transported free between railroad depots and steamers.

M. N. FAILS, President

R. D. JAMAR, General Passenger Agent, Phila.

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The first-class full-powered Clyde built iron screw Steamships of this Line regularly

EVERY WEDNESDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

FIRST CABIN (through from Philadelphia).....$90 00
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PAYABLE IN PAPER MONEY,

FOR LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, GLASGOW OR LIVERPOOL.

CABIN (according to location).....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE..... $30 00

All payable in paper money, and booked through free from Philadelphia to any of the above ports.

Parties about visiting the old country will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned, before engaging elsewhere, as they can secure choice berths, save their railroad expenses to New York.

For passage, apply to W. A. HAMILL, No. 217 WALNUT Street, up stairs.

Drafts issued for any amount payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, or on the Continent. 6 21

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—Calling at QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing SEMI WEEKLY, carrying the U. S. Mail.

CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 13
KANGAROO, Wednesday January 17.
CITY OF BALTIMORE Saturday, January 20.

At noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$90 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 95 00 Steerage to London....34 00
First Cabin to Paris...105 00 Steerage to Paris.....40 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every SATURDAY, payable in gold. Passage by the mid week steamers, payable in United States currency.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—Cabin, $90, Steerage $35; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $35 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
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FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

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Dealers and Consumers supplied at (10 20 3m

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Co all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000 United States 5 per cent. loan, '71....$105,000 00
120 000 " 6 " " '81.... 128,100 00
200 000 " 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes..... 194,366 00
100 000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan..... 99,000
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan..... 53,206
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan..... 112,812 50
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 20,000 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 23,750 00
25 000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 23,750 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia..... 13,537 50
7,150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 8,580 0
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 3,250 00
40,000 Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call..... 40,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan..... 18,900 00
170 700 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property..... 170,700 00

$1,030,850 Par. Market value.....$996,560 00
Real Estate..... 35,000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made..... 121,913 27
Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company..... 40,611 44
Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $ 132. Estimated value..... 2,310 00
Cash in Banks.....$55,958 89
Cash in Drawer..... 978 48 56,935 37
$1,253,549 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooks, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. C. Morgan, Pittsburg.

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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates,

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

INDIGENT WIDOWS AND SINGLE WOMEN'S SOCIETY.—The forty-ninth anniversary of this excellent charity was held yesterday, at the asylum building, on Cherry street, above Seventeenth. The report of the Board of Managers was read, setting forth that they have found the past year one of more than ordinary trial. The deficit was $5500, and it was found absolutely necessary to make use of that amount of the invested funds of the institution, notwithstanding the practice of the most rigid economy. There are seventy-eight inmates of the Asylum, that being the greatest number for whom provision can be made. During the year five have died, and the number admitted was eleven. The treasurer reported the total expenses for the past year to be $12,786 50. Cash on hand $349 98. Rev. Dr. Boardman then made an appropriate and impressive address.

FREAKS OF A MANIAC—ARSON AND ASSAULT.—An attempt at arson and murder was made on Wednesday, at the residence of Mr. T. P. James, Ninth street, near Pine. A young woman, visiting the family, who had been recently confined in the Insane Asylum, was detected with a red-hot poker in her hand, trying to set fire to the furniture. Mr. James endeavored to put a stop to her attempts. The woman drew from her breast a long iron rod, and struck Mr. James a violent blow across his forehead, felling him to the floor, after which she fled.

An alarm was given, and pursuit made after the perpetrator of the deed, but so rapid was her flight that she was soon out of sight, and all attempts to arrest her were made in vain.

THE HOWARD EXPRESS WAGON ROBBERY.—Writer Harvey, arrested on suspicion of stealing $200 from one of the Howard Express wagons, was arraigned yesterday afternoon.

Miss Ackley, reputed wife of the accused, testified that on the morning of the 24th of November last, she received $10 from her husband, and that, previous to his leaving the house, he had some small change, but stated that he was going to borrow some money; witness denied that she told any one her husband had received money from the Express Company, and that Harvey never informed her that he had obtained money from the Company. The accused was held for a further hearing on Saturday next, in default of $2000 bail.

HEARING OF ALLEGED BURGLARS.—George Andrews, Charles Wilson, and Joseph Andrews, arrested by Detectives Taggart and Lemon on suspicion of burglary, had a hearing yesterday afternoon. Mr. Pototzky, of the firm of Sington & Pototzky, testified that their place of business, on South Third street, was entered on the night of the 2d or 3d of the present month, and robbed of fancy goods and cutlery to the value of between three and four thousand dollars. Eleven hundred dollars in cash was also stolen. Detective Lemon testified that he had recovered some of the articles stolen, and asked that the accused be held for a further hearing. The magistrate bound the prisoners over in the sum of two thousand dollars bail each for a further hearing.

SINGULAR DROWNING CASE.—In addition to the facts before mentioned respecting the death of Miss Mary Byram, the following particulars have been obtained. The deceased resided on Sellers street, Frankford. She went into the cellar on Wednesday afternoon to put some milk away. She remained longer than was necessary, and a search was made. In the cellar there is a well about eight feet in depth, and in this the body of Miss Byram was found. The body was still warm, but all efforts to resuscitate the unfortunate young lady were unavailing. Miss Byram has been laboring under temporary derangement for some time.

A TRUMPET FOR THE HIBERNIA.—The prize fire trumpet which was voted for has been awarded to the Hibernia Engine Company. The vote stood as follows:—Hibernia, 1516; Vigilant, 360; Hope Hose, 93; Good Will Engine, 1; Neptune, 4; Philadelphia Hose, 1; Columbia Engine, 5; Good Intent Hose, 2; America Hose, 3; Phœnix Hose, 1; Hope Engine, 8; Franklin Engine, 1; Franklin Hose, 1; Fairmount Engine, 4; Schuylkill Hose, 8; Niagara Hose, 2; total, 2010 votes.

SHOPLIFTER COMMITTED.—Mary Sullivan, alias Catharine Hayes, had a hearing yesterday afternoon, charged with shoplifting. She was arrested yesterday morning on South Fourth street, having in her possession three pieces of French merino, stolen from the store of Ann Yarnall, Fourth street, between Spruce and Pine. The accused carried a basket, in which was found a full piece of calico.

HEAVIEST ICE.—The ice in the river yesterday was the heaviest this season. During the flood tide in the morning huge masses floated up, very materially interfering with the passage of the ferry boats. Yet they made their trips with commendable punctuality, smashing the heavy ice with their ponderous wheels in admirable style.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.—Two lads named William Murray and George Charnet were arraigned yesterday, charged with having been engaged in the assault on Richard Watkins on Tuesday evening. The accused were bound over in the sum of six hundred dollars to answer.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL.
CROWDED HOUSES!
MARVEL, FUN, MUSIC, AND COMMON SENSE.
THE LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
MR. ROBERT HELLER,
"THE CAGLIOSTRO OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY"
THIS EVENING,
THURSDAY, January 11,
MIRACLES, MELODY AND MYSTERY.
COMEDY, AND MYSTERY.
AN UNPARALLELED PROGRAMME.
The Piano used upon the occasion will be the magnificent Steinway Grand Piano Forte, sent expressly from New York for Mr. Heller's use at these entertainments.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents.
Seats may be secured, three days in advance, at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store. Ticket office open every day from 9 till 4.
SECOND GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY January 13.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, No. 833 MARKET Street.
The Manager takes pleasure in announcing that this fashionable place of resort has been entirely remodelled, decorated, and painted. A beautiful Lecture Room has been fitted up at an expense of $3000 for the purpose of furnishing instructive and innocent entertainment, suitable for families and children.
At the solicitation of many citizens the world-renowned
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
will be on exhibition for a few days more, to give every one an opportunity of seeing them previous to their retirement from public exhibition.
In connection with the wonderful
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
Who are evidently of a Cannibal Race, judging from their natural proclivities, their long sharp teeth, etc.; perhaps the only specimen from that country now living. Their heads are the smallest and most curiously shaped ever seen on human beings in this country.
Also,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
Weighing five hundred and eighty-three pounds.
A LIVE DOUBLE-HEADED CALF.
A LIVE DOUBLE HEADED CALF.
A LIVE SEAL,
ANACONDAS,
MONKEYS,
BIRDS,
and 10,000 Natural Curiosities, forming altogether one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented to the public.
Admission to the whole, 35 cents. Children, 25 cents.
Open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.
1 9 6t H. F. INGALLS, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6 o'clock any evening. 1 5 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the
"PROGRAMME OFFICE,"
No. 421 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR
LAST NIGHT
but one of the season.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 12, 1866,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE DIRECTOR,
LEONARD GROVER.
First time in several years of the very popular GRAND OPERA, by Denizetti,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
by the cast of the
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Lucrezia Borgia.....Signora Carozzi Zucchi
Orsini.....Miss Adelaide Phillips
Gennaro.....Signor Irre
Duke Alfonzo.....Signor Antonucci
Gazetta.....Signor Dubreuil
Gubetta.....Signor Muller
Rustighella.....Signor Reichart
Vitelozzo.....Signor Lorini
Liveretto.....Signor Foe den
Massinetti.....Signor Barilli
Cavaliers Ladies, Gentlemen.
Gondoliers, by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the
COMBINED GRAND CHORUS.
And, in addition, a
GRAND CONCERT
by the artists of the
GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.
"Again Bereft".....Wolfsohn
THEODORE HABELMAN.
Falstaff Aria—"Merry Wives".....Nicolai
JOSEPH HERMANS.
Morning Serenade.....Schubert
Madame BERTHA JOHANNSEN.
Grand Terzetto—"Night in Grenada".....Kreutzer
Madame BERTHA JOHANNSEN, THEODORE HABELMAN, and HEINRICH STEINECKE.
Admission.....ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS
Secured Seats.....FIFTY CENTS EXTRA
TO-MORROW (Saturday), January 13,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINÉE,
MARTHA AND KERMESSSE ACT FAUST,
by the
GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.
Admission, One Dollar. Seats secured without extra charge. See full announcement elsewhere.
SATURDAY NIGHT, January 13,
LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Monday, January 15, the GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY commences its season at the BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC, conjointly with the season in the same city of Matinees and Oratorios by the Grand German Opera Company, under the direction of Leonard Grover.
Attention is directed to the commencing of the Overture to-night and to-morrow night a quarter before 8 o'clock.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR.
SPECIAL EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
SATURDAY, January 13,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE
BY THE
GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.
Flotow's charming and popular Opera,
MARTHA.
Lionel.....Theodore Habelmann
Plunket.....Heinrich Steinecke
Sir Tristram.....Joseph Weinlich
High Sheriff.....Otto Lehmann
Martha.....Madame Bertha Johannsen
Nancy.....Mad'lle Sophie Dziuba
Archers, Peasants, Ladies, and Gentlemen, by
THE GRAND CHORUS.
ALSO,
THE GRAND KERMESSE ACT OF FAUST.
Mephistopheles.....Joseph Hermanns
Admission to all parts of the house, One Dollar.
Seats secured without extra charge.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THE EIGHTY-SECOND
Grand Family Matinee
Will take place
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON,
Upon which the Grand
SPECTACULAR BURLESQUE, THE
SLEEPING BEAUTY,
Will be presented, with its
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
COSTLY PROPERTIES, GRAND EFFECTS,
ORIGINAL MUSIC, NEW WARDROBE,
And
GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.
COME AND BE AMUSED,
As FUN IS THE
ORDER OF THE HOUR
In this Magnificent Spectacle.
ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE, 30 CENTS
TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
CHILDREN 25 CENTS.
Doors open at 1¼ o'clock. Commence 2¼ o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
William E. Sinn.....Resident Manager
THIRD WEEK
THIRD WEEK
THIRD WEEK
OF
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE PHANTOM,
SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE PHANTOM,
SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE PHANTOM,
will be repeated on
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
January 11 and 12.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY
with its powerful cast and the grand
TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
The performance to commence with Boucicault's powerful drama entitled
THE PHANTOM.
In which Miss Josie Orton, Mr. Frank Mordaunt, Mr. Walter Lennox, Miss Annie Ward, W. C. Lewis, J. T. Ward, F. Foster, and other favorites will appear.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
For this Week only, the Doors will open at 6 45, and the Curtain will rise at 7 30 o'clock.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION, THE NAUTICAL RED ROVER.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 13,
EIGHTY-SECOND GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when the
SLEEPING BEAUTY
will be performed.
Admission to Matinee, 30 cents to all parts of the house; Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1; Curtain to rise at 2¼.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins 7¾.
BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN WOOD.
This brilliant Vocalist and Comic Actress will appear THIS EVENING as
LADY GAY SPANKER,
in Boucicault's masterpiece, splendidly mounted, of
LONDON ASSURANCE.
THE QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
will repeat her great part (with song) of
JENNY LEATHERLUNGS,
in the popular Musical Burletta of
JENNY LIND,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 12,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Lady Gay Spanker.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Charles Courtley.....Mr. Barton Hill
To conclude with the Musical Burletta of
JENNY LIND.
Miss Jenny Leatherlungs.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
MORE NOVELTY.
A NEW COMEDY. A NEW COMEDY,
never before acted in Philadelphia.
BENEFIT, BENEFIT, BENEFIT
OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), January 12,
first time of Craven's new Comedy,
THE NEEDFUL.
Kate Harley.....Mrs. JOHN DREW
Mr. Mock.....Stuart Robson
To conclude with the Laughable Comedietta of
THE TWO GREGORIES.
Gregory.....Stuart Robson
In active preparation, with new scenery, etc.,
FORTUNIO
AND HIS SEVEN GIFTED SERVANTS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
STAR EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
Last week of the successful Comic Pantomime,
OLD DAME TROT AND HER COMICAL CAT.
The celebrated WILLIAM F. WALLETT will shortly appear.
Look out for the Grand Historical Spectacle,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
50 horses and 100 performers.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 10 16 3m

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Land of this Company consists of 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte, on a branch of Sugar Creek, which stream furnishes good water-power for grinding the ores. This Mine was first opened in 1838 by a man named Carson, who worked it successfully for a number of years. He died in the town of Charlotte, in 1846, worth over half a million dollars.

Two shafts have been sunk on this property, one of them 80 feet, the other 60 feet, on different veins, averaging from two to three feet in thickness, which veins still continue on down increasing in width and richness. These shafts are in good order, and ore can be readily taken out at any time. Other veins have been discovered on this property, and tested, and proved to be very rich in gold. The ores of this mine are known as the brown ore, and very rich, yielding readily $1 per bushel. This is believed to be one of the best and most certain mines in the State, on account of the abundance and quality of the ore, and the ease with which it is obtained and reduced. This property has been worked by Major Z. A. Grier from 1840 to the breaking out of the war. This Company have purchased this property, and intend to erect machinery and put the mines in immediate operation. The many advantages of this mine over the mines of Colorado and Nevada can hardly be estimated. It is more readily reached, and has abundance of fuel, with cheap labor. It can be worked all the year, and not, as in the case of Colorado and Nevada, be compelled to lie idle for three or four months in consequence of the severity of the winter.

This mine having been worked for a long time, proved to be a rich paying one. We do not, therefore, have to incur the risk there is in an undeveloped property, but can count on large and immediate returns on the investments. Having an ore that readily yields ten dollars per bushel, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining in this locality, and absence of proper machinery, ten tons of this ore can be taken out daily from every shaft opened. Estimating, say fifteen bushels to the ton, the daily yield will be fifteen hundred dollars from one shaft, allowing three hundred dollars per day for expenses. The net product will be $1200 per day; counting 300 working days to the year, the yearly proceeds will be $360,000, which yield can be largely increased by extending the works. This is considered a very low estimate of the capacity of this mine by experienced miners of that locality. The Assayer of the United States Mint at Charlotte, in speaking of this property, says it has few equals in productiveness in that country, and with proper management and machinery the above product can be doubled.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Price and Par Value of each Share.....$10
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

Books for Subscription now open at No. 407 WALNUT Street, Room No. 2, first floor, where further information will be given.

1 1 J. HOPKINS TARR, Secretary.

RARE CHANCE
FOR INVESTMENT.
THE COMMONWEALTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. 30,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.
15,000 *SHARES FOR SALE TO RAISE A DEVELOPMENT FUND.*
PRESIDENT.
ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
HON. WILLIAM B. MANN.
TREASURER,
H. A. SALTER.
SECRETARY,
S. A. J. SALTER.
DIRECTORS,
His Excellency Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Hon WILLIAM B. MANN,
M. M. BARKER,
H. A. SALTER,
HORACE F. BUNN,
JOHN BURT, Geologist of Michigan.
S. A. J. SALTER.
The Company, in order to raise a fund to develope and work their mine, have determined to offer one-half of their stock, or 15 000 shares, to the public for sale.
All subscriptions must be accompanied by a payment of forty per cent. in cash, of the amount of stock subscribed for, which payment, it is believed may be all that will be required, and that the fund thus produced, will be sufficient to start and continue mining operations, which of itself will bring returns to the Company as will enable it to fully develope and successfully work their mines.
This Company own the Boyd and Hunter Gold and Silver Mine, situate in Smoky Valley District, eight miles south of the city of Austin, Reese River country, Lander county, State of Nevada; contains 1400 lineal feet, and is reputed one of the best undeveloped mines in the State.
AVERAGE ASSAY, $423 43 PER TON.
This Company has organized for work, and not stock manufacturing.
Professor Silliman and others say that Reese River ore averages $250 per ton. The Company expect in a short time to mine at least twenty-five tons of ore per day, and if this ore averages $200 per ton, the earnings will be $1,500 000 in bullion per annum, which is considered a safe estimate.
There is believed to be no instance on record of failure in this section, where silver mining companies have commenced operations with the requisite development fund on with fair surface indications to begin with; success in this enterprise may be confidently predicted. 12 30 smw12t
Prospectus, giving full information, may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 422 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will be received.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER.
GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS,
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,
Have just received
NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT.
DRIED PEACHES. DRIED CHERRIES,
NEW YORK PLUMS,
NEW PRESERVED GINGER. 9 18 6m

J. S. YOST,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 49 N. NINTH STREET, NEAR ARCH,
Has just opened a large assortment of goods, suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
BASKETS, ETC.
Also, GOODS FOR CHILDREN,
Embracing Spring Horses, Rocking Horses, Sleighs, Velocipedes, Toy Gigs, etc. 12 13 1m

ORLEANS HOUSE,
No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
J. STEPPACHER,
PROPRIETOR,
Conducted on the European plan. 11 25 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER STREET
And No. 141 DOCK STREET.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 9 14m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 2

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 1y 706 CHESNUT STREET

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Bandeaux, Rapillons, Roulleaux, Tendues, Frises, Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.
11 30 3m No. 109 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PIANOS, &c.

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED, but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing-Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. 7 13 6m

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER.
TRENTON, N. J., January 1, 1866.
There will be sold at Public Auction, at Trenton Barracks, TRENTON, N. J., on MONDAY, the 15th day of January, 1866, the following articles of Clothing, Camp, and Garrison Equipage, viz.:—
49 Axes.
41 Axe Handles.
3 Axe Slings.
38 Blankets (woollen).
24 Rubber Blankets.
329 Double Bed Sacks.
10 Single Bed Sacks.
81 Infantry Uniform Coats—privates.
5 Cavalry Great Coats.
16 Infantry Great Coats.
9 Forage Caps.
979 Canteens.
7 Drums and Drum Slings.
4 Pairs Drum Sticks.
2 Fifes.
12 Camp Hatchets.
1046 Haversacks.
1 Cavalry Jacket.
297 Camp Kettles.
220 Mess Pans.
1102 Knapsacks.
21 Pickaxes.
12 Pickaxe Handles.
458 Great-coat Straps.
28 Worsted Sashes.
54 Spades.
7 Picket Spades.
2 Spade Slings.
29 Pairs Infantry Trousers.
35 Wall Tents.
25 Wall Tent Flies.
179 Common Tents.
17694 Shelter Tents.
22 Wall Tents Pins.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms Cash, in Government currency.
By order of Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
JOHN WHIPPLE,
1 12 3t Captain and A. Q. M.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 9, 1866.
There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon of the 22d day of January, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, by sample, five thousand three hundred and thirty-two (5332) barrels of NAVY POWDERS.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the Fort Mifflin Magazine, otherwise revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE,
1 11thstu1 22 Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF BRICKS.
PROVOST BARRACKS, FIFTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, Philadelphia.
OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets, Jan. 10, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at Provost Barracks, FIFTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 15, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following Government property:—
10,000 BRICKS.
The bricks must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY W. JANES,
1 11 3t Capt. and Asst. Q. M. U. S. Army.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, ALL GOOD AND SERVICEABLE.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., January 2, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Delaware, on
Friday, the 5th of January.
Friday, the 12th of January.
Friday, the 19th of January.
Friday, the 26th of January.
Four hundred good and serviceable mules,
One hundred on each day of sale.
The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these mules, being of good size, in good condition, kind and gentle, and well broke to harness, being the surplus team mules of Washington Depot.
Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of Brevet Brigadier-General James A. EKIN, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
1 3 20t Captain and A. Q. M.

CHEAP FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE.
A complete assortment of Rosewood Chamber and Parlor Furniture.
A general assortment of Walnut Chamber, Parlor, Dining-Room, and Library, at very reduced prices.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
12 14 1m Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT ST.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF UNITED STATES ORDNANCE PROPERTY.
Will be sold at Public Auction, by T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., MONDAY, January 15, 1866, the following articles, viz.:—
4 Iron Cannon.
62 Upper Casemate Carriages, cast iron.
75 Sets Artillery Harness.
45,282 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, new and repaired.
13,902 United States Muskets and Rifles, new and repaired.
62,833 Foreign Muskets and Rifles.
13,684 United States Muskets and Rifles.
3,558 Breech-loading and other Carbines.
443 Colt's and Sharp's Rifles.
151 Sporting Rifles.
36 Shot Guns.
3,022 Musket and Rifle Barrels.
19,998 Bayonets, Triangular and Sword.
2,185 Revolvers.
1,875 Sabres and Swords.
4,000 Sets Cavalry Accoutrements.
55,000 Sets Infantry Accoutrements.
3,500 Saddles, Cavalry and Artillery.
20,000 Parts of Horse Equipments. Bridles, Horse Brushes, Currycombs, etc.
3,000 Saddle Blankets.
3,200 Parts of Artillery Harness.
4,000 Pounds of Powder, Cannon, Musket, Rifle, and Sporting.
32 Incomplete Sets of Wrought Iron parts for Casemate Carriages.
600 Tons Scrap Cast Iron.
50 Tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
50 tons Lead and Antimony, in pigs; Type Metal.
100 Wrought Iron Axles.
25,000 lbs. Lead Dross.
17,000 Packing Boxes.
A large lot of Appendages for Muskets, Carbines, etc.
A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
A large lot of spare parts for Muskets, etc.
A large lot of Tools and Machines.
Purchasers will be required to remove the property ten days after the sale.
Terms, cash.
R. H. R. WHITELEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.
Allegheny Arsenal, December 26, 1865. 12 28 15t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Secretary of War, at the United States Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio, on MONDAY, January 22 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and days following:—
14 sets Artillery Harness, wheel.
28 " " " lead.
149 Austrian Carbines, cal. 71, new.
186 Carbines, various patterns.
485 United States Smooth-bore muskets, cal. 69.
730 Austrian Rifle Muskets, cal. 54, new.
4,000 Prussian " " " 71, "
4,000 " Smooth Bore Muskets, cal. 71, new.
925 Muskets and Rifles, foreign, various.
117 Double Barrelled Shot Guns.
796 Revolver Pistols, various patterns.
19 Foot Artillery Swords.
2,015 Light Cavalry Sabres.
14 Horse Artillery "
39 Musicians' and N. C. Officers' Swords.
4,429 Bullet Moulds, various.
15,900 Ball Screws, Screwdrivers, Wipers, etc.
49 sets Horse equipments, cavalry, complete.
133 Cavalry Saddles, McClellan pattern.
168 Saddle Blankets.
51 Cavalry Bridles.
151 Surcingles.
30,000 Bayonet Scabbards.
30,000 Cap Pouches.
25,000 Cartridge Boxes, infantry, and Plates.
25,000 " Box Belts and Plates.
25,000 Gun Slings.
1,000 Sword Belts, N. C. Officers', and Plates.
88,500 Percussion Caps, for shot-guns.
8,240 Cones, various.
255 pounds Hemp Rope.
132 " Beeswax.
1 Horse.
ALSO,
A lot of Pickaxes, Felling-axes, Shovels, Mattocks, Pole Yokes, etc.
Full catalogues will be ready at sale.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in Government funds.
Articles to be removed immediately at expense of purchaser.
By order.
T. C. BRADFORD,
Captain Ord., Bat. Major U. S. A.,
1 10 9t Commanding Arsenal.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES, CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Alexandria, Virginia, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, January 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Clothing, etc., as follows:—

Shirts,	Harness,
Jackets,	Hammers,
Coats, Caps,	Chisels,
Tents,	Vises,
Flags,	Saws,
Wagons,	Axes,
Carts,	Shovels,
Ambulances,	Paulins,
Spring Wagons,	Hose,
Iron Axles,	Grain Separator,
Chains,	Cauldrons,
Army Range,	Argand Burners,
Wheelbarrows,	Manilla Rope,
Drugs,	Curled Hair,
Tables,	Sheepskins,
Desks,	Deer Hides,
Chairs,	Cast, Wrought, and
Letter Presses,	Scrap Iron,
Halters,	Cast and Spring Steel,
Hames,	Grain Sacks, etc.

Together with a large lot of secondhand Lumber, consisting of

Flooring,	4-4 Common Culls,
Scantling.	Ship Knees.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole of the property is sold.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 6 16t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALES.—SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1865.
The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all Government Horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.
Sales will, therefore, take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A Boat will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These Horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge
1 4 t31 First Division Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, January 23, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of QUARTERMASTER STORES, consisting of Iron Boilers, Sweat Collars, Horse Covers, Hose Carriage, Hammers, Hay Knives, Fire Hose, Neck Straps and Chains, Travelling-forge, Limbers, Branding Irons, Irons, Iron Picket Posts, etc.
The Stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 3 17t Depot of Washington.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
ROCKETT'S LANDING,
RICHMOND, Va.,
January 8, 1866
PUBLIC AUCTION.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Quartermaster-General, I will sell at Public Auction, at Rockett's Landing, Richmond, Va., on the 20th day of January, 1866,
150 FIRST-CLASS MULES.
These mules have been in use in the teams at this Depot for the past six months, are well broken, and in fine condition.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
GEORGE B. CADWALADER,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and A. Q. M.,
1 11 6t In charge of Depot.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AT POINT LOOKOUT, MD.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1865.
Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at POINT LOOKOUT, Md., commencing THURSDAY, January 18, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following frame buildings and other public property at that place, viz.:—
UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL.
One Headquarters Building, 175 by 25 feet; 15 Hospital Wards, each 175 by 25 feet; one Mess-house, 210 by 28 feet; one Guards' Quarters, 167 by 24 feet; one Contraband Quarters, 60 by 14 feet; one Kitchen, 60 by 28 feet; one Chapel, 77 by 25 feet; one Laundry 30 by 22 feet, with stationary Engine, Locomotive Boiler, and all the necessary apparatus for steam laundry and drying; one Cow Stable, 91 by 14 feet; one Horse Stable, 52 by 21 feet; one Wagon House, small; one Baggage House, 55 by 25 feet; one Warehouse, 55 by 25 feet; one Ice House, 40 by 60 feet, and 19 feet high; Water-tank Building,

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1866.

The Great Railroad Suit—Pennsylvania vs. Reading.

YESTERDAY the Pennsylvania Railroad Company brought suit against the Reading Railroad Company and others, for the purpose of restraining the defendants from forming a connection, whereby, it is alleged, the plaintiffs would suffer. The case is one in which the most powerful corporations of our State, if not of the country, are engaged; and the argument opened before Justice READ is one in which all of the greatest legal talent in our Commonwealth will take part. The issues involved are of the most vital importance to Philadelphia. It requires, however, a vast amount of sifting to separate the wheat of facts from the technical chaff with which it is surrounded. We will state, as concisely and clearly as is possible, the main points involved, as it is probable, before the suit is concluded, the eyes of the whole country will be turned upon the tournament in which the twin Hercules of the Keystone State are wrestling for the mastery.

The British capitalists, headed by Sir MORTON PETO, during their recent visit perfected arrangements whereby the Catawissa, the Morris and Essex, the Western Central, and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroads should be made to connect, so that there should be a continuous route from the Atlantic to the Lakes, passing through the States of Pennsylvania and New York. There still, however, remained a missing link in this chain of roads, which was secured by a contract with the Reading Railroad Company, whereby, in the words of the agreement, "the said several railroads are so worked, managed, and directed, by the respective corporations owning or controlling the same, as to form one great through route from the cities of Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Dayton, and all other points to, or with which the said the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company may have access or connection, to the city of Philadelphia via the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and its tributaries, and a line to New York via the said Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, the East Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Morris and Essex Railroad."

There would thus exist a through line with two great branches, one extending from Philadelphia direct to the West, the other from New York city, and both joining in the western portion of the State at the Catawissa junction. The connection thus secured would place Philadelphia one hundred miles nearer the grain-growing States than New York, and with equal facilities for communication, it being one of the special provisions of the contract that the rate for freight should be the same both from the Quaker and the Empire City. We would thus be placed in a position to acquire such trade as would naturally flow to us, and no inducement of economy would drive the Western merchants to the metropolis. In addition to this, the Reading Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company would pay half the expense of starting a line of steamships between our city and England; or, as the contract sums up the reasons for the connection, "the true intent of this agreement is to give to Philadelphia and the line of the Reading Railroad every advantage given to the most favored parties" in the trade with the West In order to effect this line of continuous travel, the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company have leased, for various terms of years, a large number of minor roads, and all these are brought under one grand controlling power. The whole work of gauging and connecting is to be done within four years. Such is the contract between the defendants.

By this arrangement, however, while it is conducive to the interests of the Reading Road, it is highly detrimental to the Pennsylvania Company, who have heretofore had the major portion of the carrying between Philadelphia, New York, and the West. They, therefore, file an application for an injunction to restrain the defendants from entering upon this agreement, and assign sixteen reasons, which we published yesterday in our legal intelligence, as causes why this contract, in violation of equity, shall not be allowed to go into force, for it is evident that whatever may be its effects on our city, it will injure the trade of the Pennsylvania Road.

The principal allegation on which is rested the claim for the injunction is the tenth, which sets forth that "The Atlantic and Great Western Railway, being constructed of six feet gauge, does not and cannot connect with the railroad of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, or with any railroad connecting with the said Catawissa Railroad, which are of a four feet eight and one-half inches gauge."

In answer to this, the Reading Road will produce the authorized advertisement of the Pennsylvania, in which they state that their road connects with certain others, although the gauge is different. They maintain that the merely coming in contact of the two roads is sufficient to form a connection, and that the size of the gauge has nothing more to do with it than the width of two highways can be said to prevent joining.

The other great basis of the plaintiff's suit is that the Catawissa road entered into a contract with the Philadelphia and Erie in 1860 for the purpose of mutual advantage; that by this other contract with the Atlantic and Great Western, the benefits enjoyed by the Philadelphia and Erie under the contract of 1860 were diverted into the channel of the Atlantic; and that this latter contract is void because of the existence of a prior one, whose provisions are thus vitiated. As the Pennsylvania has bought up the Philadelphia and Erie, they assume this as one of their own grounds against the validity of the new agreement between the Catawissa and the Atlantic and Great Western.

It will thus be seen that the interests involved are of the first magnitude, holding, as they do, within their grasp the great question of Western trade. The points on both sides are nice legal ones, and it is far from our intention to anticipate the Court in judging which company has equity on its side. A deep interest is felt in our community in regard to the result, of which we will again speak in due time.

The Enforcement of the Death Sentence—The Folly of Leniency.

A FALSE and morbid kind of sentimentality has recently grown up in our community in regard to the infliction of the death punishment on criminals who have wilfully taken life. This kindly pity for murderers, we are thankful to say, is almost entirely confined to the good City of Brotherly Love. Our sister municipalities execute their criminals without the whole community shedding tears. Pittsburg has a brace of scoundrels every month. New York sends forth an unprepared soul every few weeks.

All over the country executions are taking place for murder, and the Scriptural command that "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," is being fulfilled. Here, however, murders are being committed to a most astonishing extent, and yet it is nearly four years since any wretch has paid the penalty of his crime. The recent trial of MARY RIDEY, at which she was convicted of killing in the second degree, and let off with an imprisonment, even in the face of evidence so convincing that on the second trial she pleaded guilty of homicide, has called public attention to the fact that trials by jury are rapidly degenerating into a farce, and has suggested question to the minds of many whether it would not be better both for the prisoner and the public, that a more unbiassed judge would decide the guilt and prescribe the punishment.

We know that, since the days of the *Magna Charta*, all of the Anglo-Saxon race have prided themselves on the integrity of the system of being tried for crime before a dozen peers, and convicted or acquitted by their opinion. There has been a vast amount of buncombe uttered, and a great deal of folly said, as well as truth, in regard to the advantages of this system. In primal purity we do not doubt but that it was the most perfect and fair device that could have been selected, but it has frightfully degenerated to-day.

It may not be known, but it is nevertheless true, that there is a low and senseless class of our community who make it a regular profession to be on juries, who are all friendly to each other, and who live on the rich fees of one dollar per day. These men are the most stupid and the most unscrupulous of any set of men in the city. To look at the *physique* of the generality of Quarter Sessions juries is to see a collection of animal physiognomy which would disgrace a jail. And these professional jurors are the twelve peers before whom it is the delight of the American people to be tried! This is the sacred privilege bequeathed to us from the days of the *Magna Charter*.

The manner in which the majority of our jurors are taken from the lower classes is a singular incident of the evasion of a wise law. By a revision of the statute some years ago, the business of juror as a profession was supposed to be done away with. All the names of citizens are placed in a wheel, and a certain number drawn out at the opening of that term of the court for which all the jurors are to be selected. Those of our most respectable citizens who may be so unfortunate as to be selected either are excused from service for sufficient cause, or do not believe in capital punishment, and thus evade the duty of sitting for hours in a filthy room to decide on the life of a fellow-being. Thus only such as are beneath any such scruples remain, and thus from the lowest classes are our jurors selected.

It has been by such men as these that MARY RIDEY was acquitted, because of her pretty face, and it is as likely as not that if the scoundrel who murdered Miss WATT is brought up, he will get off with a second degree verdict. The jurors may be the peers of murderers, but they are not peers of ours.

There cannot be too much congratulation over the fact that our city is possessed of a District Attorney at once wise, vigilant, and relentless in his pursuit of crime. Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN has done his whole duty in endeavoring to secure the conviction of those evidently guilty of homicide, and that he failed is not due to any dereliction on his part, but because of the stupidity and partiality of those who constituted the enlightened peers before whom the criminals were tried.

While we believe that the system is the best which we can at present secure, yet we wish that some provision could be made by means of which the best of our citizens would be compelled to serve. It is necessary that the public safety be preserved by the execution of such as are clearly guilty of homicide in the first degree. No false leniency should be allowed to save them from death, for unless an example be made and the power of the law, vindicated no increase of police can render the lives and property of our citizens safe from the attacks of those who are only kept in the path of duty by fear of the punishment which will surely follow in the steps of all evil-doers.

Aid to Soldiers' Families.

"EVERY heart knoweth its own sorrows." We can scarcely imagine the destitution and want that has been produced by the desolation incident to a state of war. Many families, supported and sustained by the industry and zeal of loving husbands and fathers, are at present in needy circumstances, and appeal with solemn earnestness to the benevolence of that Philadelphia public that never refused to answer the call of the suffering. The long list of contributors published in yesterday's TELEGRAPH indicates that the people are interested in this matter, and are willing to furnish means for the support of all who have lost their natural protectors by the accidents of war. But it must always be borne in mind that the most deserving are generally the last to make application for charity. They feel, but would rather starve than lose their self-respect. Perhaps this is foolish, but it is, nevertheless, human nature. A heart palpitating with sensibility always feels a delicacy in applying for necessary aid. There is a feeling of degradation in accepting a favor which every, unindurated heart must regard as a charity. We incline to the belief that the families of soldiers who have died in the cause of their country's salvation should claim support as a right, and not beg for it as a privilege. They, by the blood and sweat of the battle-field, have earned a support for their widows and children. A life devoted to the salvation of the country cannot be repaid by a miserable pittance of eight dollars per month; but if a saved country denies to the families of our soldiers a respectable support, we are disgraced, and deserving of having proved that the slander that republics are ungrateful, is not an unmitigated slander. We can repay with kindness the sufferings of those who lost all in the struggle which saved us as a nation. We can very easily afford to support those who have saved the republic.

IT IS NOT often that we feel inclined to draw attention to the theories and practice of medical men, but when day after day we see in this journal, and the other leading dailies of this city, articles on Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Consumption, written in a plain, clear, concise manner (free from the technicalities of the profession), explaining a peculiar system of treatment, which even to the most uneducated person seems rational, then we cannot help alluding to the principal features of the case. In the first place, it strikes us as strange to see thoroughly educated physicians, like the authors of these letters, Drs. HUNTER & RAMSAY, addressing the masses through the columns of a daily newspaper; and yet, in the second place, what praise is due to these liberal-minded men, who throw off the shackles which bind them to their medical brethren, and spurning the ridicule of the fraternity, dare to openly advocate a system of treatment which, after years of successful practice, has proved to the world the blessings that result from thoroughly explaining the *modus operandi* of remedies in a manner intelligible to the public at large! In a word, Drs. HUNTER & RAMSAY—who have so long distinguished themselves as the advocate of the Inhalation system of practice in this country—hold that their mode of treatment is the only one by which lung diseases can be cured, and we, therefore (knowing these gentlemen personally), have no hesitation in drawing attention to their series of articles upon Consumption; and in conclusion we would add that, in so doing, we feel sure we are only paying a just compliment to men who, freeing themselves from the trammels of a *false* etiquette, and at the same time standing aloof from empiricism, have openly dared to publish what might be called "Popular Lectures upon the Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment of Consumption."

THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER QUESTION.

The Matter in View of Common and Statutory Law.

To the Editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH:—

Sir:—As the *Sunday Press* has favored the public with many long and learned dissertations in the shape of editorials and communications of a facetious and polemical character, in the effort to make the impression or enforce the conviction that the proper observance of the first day of the week is a matter of little importance with the editor of that paper, its profound biblical writers may obtain some wisdom and perhaps timely caution from the following legal propositions and observations:—

1. "Profanation of the Lord's-day is an offense against God and religion. For, besides the notorious indecency and scandal of permitting any secular business to be publicly transacted on that day, in a country professing Christianity, and the corruption of morals which usually follows its profanation, the keeping one day in seven holy, as a time of relaxation and refreshment, as well as for public worship, is of admirable service to a State considered merely as a civil institution. It enables the industrious workman to pursue his occupation in the ensuing week with health and cheerfulness. It imprints on the minds of the people that sense of their duty to God so necessary to make them good citizens, but which yet would be worn out and defaced by an unremitted continuance of labor, without any stated times of recalling them to the worship of their Maker." 4 Blackstones Commentaries, page 64.

2. These sound and restraining principles of the law were, in the early history of our State, incorporated into our jurisprudence and legislation.

The Legislature, on the 22d of April, 1794, enacted that "that if any person shall do or perform any worldly employment or business whatever on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, works of necessity and charity only excepted, and be convicted thereof, every such person so offending shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay four dollars," which shall be collected by distress; and in case the offender refuses to pay, or goods and chattels cannot be found whereof to levy the same, he or she shall suffer six days' imprisonment in the house of correction of the proper county.

Infidelity and Sabbath-breakers have made, at various times since the enactment of this law, vigorous efforts to induce the Supreme Court of our State to declare the law null and void; but in all the cases, reaching over a period of sixty years, the Court has wisely and firmly maintained the law. The Court decided in one of the most important and leading cases on this subject that even the "members of a society, or sect, who conscientiously observe and keep the seventh day of the week as the Christian Sabbath, are, upon conviction for violating the first day of the week, or Sunday, by working or performing any worldly employment, amenable to the penalties inflicted by the act of Assembly."

3. The *publishing and selling* a newspaper on Sunday, *in pursuance of the worldly calling* of the editor, is certainly worldly labor on that day, and is a violation of the law. A penalty imposed for doing a thing implies a prohibition against performance, and therefore the law restrains the performance of all worldly labor whatsoever, works of necessity and charity excepted.

The question whether a good or bad paper is published and sold on Sunday, is wholly immaterial in the inquiry whether the law has been violated; for the simple point to be established upon an arrest for performing worldly labor, in pursuance of worldly calling, on the Lord's day or Sunday, was there any labor so performed on the day; if so, the offender is of course liable to the punishment prescribed in the Act of Assembly.

Nor is it material in such an inquiry, nor could the law and penalty be evaded, by proving that all, or nearly all, of the principal labor preparatory to issuing a Sunday paper had been performed on Saturday. The law is violated by *publishing* and *selling* a paper on Sunday, in pursuance of the worldly calling of the editor. Polemical dissertations, however subtle or profound, bad jokes, facetiousness about money bearing interest every day in the year, and long narratives about what is done in other cities and States on Sunday, are merely to divert attention, or to blunt the moral sense of the people.

Publishing and selling a newspaper on Sunday, in pursuance of the worldly calling of the editor, is a violation of the law of Pennsylvania. Obedience to law is the foundation of all good government and orderly society, and it is the duty of every citizen to keep, and aid in keeping in violate this law, which has prevented so much lawlessness and crime, and which at the present day is essential to protect sincere lovers of God in their worship, devotions, duties, and pious labors on the Lord's day or Sunday.

SUNDAY.

—The following statement gives the number of deaths which have taken place in Chicago annually for the past nineteen years:—

1847	520	1857	2,167
1848	500	1858	2,049
1849	1 578	1859	1,826
1850	1,535	1860	2,056
1851	844	1861	2,069
1852	1,648	1862	2,575
1853	1,208	1863	3,522
1854	3,830	1864	4,033
1855	1,983	1865	8,638
1856	1 893		
Total in nineteen years			39,294

—A few evenings since three burglars visited the residence of Colonel McKendry (formerly of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry), in Milton, Mass., and attempted to enter his house. Their noise alarmed the Colonel, who seized two loaded revolvers, and without stopping to put on his clothes went into the yard and confronted them. They were very well-behaved burglars, and allowed themselves to be driven into a shed, where the Colonel held them at bay with his revolvers until his clothing had been brought to him, and a rope to tie the men together, after which he marched them to the lock-up.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, January 11, 1866.
At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—
NATHAN HILLES,
GEORGE W. RHAWN,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, JR.,
EDWARD HAYES,
BENJAMIN H. DEACON,
LEWIS SHALLCROSS,
CHARLES E. KREMER,
JOHN COOPER,
WILLIAM ERVIEN.
At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, NATHAN HILLES was unanimously re-elected President.
1 11 6t WILLIAM H. RHAWN, President.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1866.
At the Annual Election held yesterday the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:—
THOMAS ROBINS, HENRY PREAUT,
SAMUEL WELSH, GEORGE WHITNEY,
MARSHALL HILL, BENJAMIN J. GODFREY,
J. L. ERRINGER, RICHARD WOOD,
AUGUSTUS HEATON, JOHN D. TAYLOR,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, JAMES STEEL
EDWARD S. CLARKE.
And at the meeting of the Directors, held this day, THOMAS ROBINS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
It B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1866.
At the Annual Election held on the 9th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank:—
ROBERT MORRIS, H. W. GRAY,
CHAS. F. NORTON, WM. BUCKNELL,
S. K. ASHTON, E. P. MITCHELL,
H. N. BURROUGHS, PAUL P. KELLER.
W. A. ROLIN.
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, ROBERT MORRIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and CHARLES F. NORTON, Esq., Vice-President. H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.
1 12 2t

UNION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1866.
At the Annual Election for Directors, held on the 9th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—
DAVID FAUST, W. H. SOWERS,
J. BIS. WAGNER, R. D. WORK,
A. L. BONNAFON, M. J. DOHAN,
ISAAC BARTON, GEORGE W. BLABON.
GEORGE W. GROVE
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, DAVID FAUST was unanimously re-elected President, and N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier.
1 12 3t

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—JANUARY 11, 1866.
At an Election held on the 9th instant, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:—
THOMAS SMITH, JAMES C. HAND,
JAMES O. FEASE, ISRAEL MORRIS,
DAVID SCULL, LEWIS AUDENRIED,
JOHN P. LEVY, JOHN H. IRWIN,
JOHN H. BROWN, WM. L. REHN,
A. J. LEWIS, CHARLES VEZIN.
And at a meeting of the Board this day, THOMAS SMITH, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President; JOHN HOCKLEY, Cashier; JOHN B. WYATT, Assistant Cashier, and R. RUNDLE SMITH, Solicitor.
J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.
1 12 3t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1866.
At an election held on the 10th of January, 1866, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—
S. A. MERCER, WILLIAM M. FARR,
EDWIN M. LEWIS, LINDLEY SMYTH,
JOHN ASHHURST, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO, WM. H. WOODWARD,
BENJAMIN A. FARNHAM, RICHARD C. DALE,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL, PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON,
FRANCIS TETE.
And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. MERCER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., Vice President.
1 12 10t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared an extra Dividend of FIFTY DOLLARS per share, payable on and after Thursday, 18th instant, free from taxes.
1 5 fmw6t F. J. STEEL, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD CO.
JANUARY 8, 1866
At an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, the following persons were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:—
Isaac Hinckley, Frederick A. Curtis,
Samuel M. Felton, John C. Groome,
Wm. Lyttleton Savage, J. I. Cohen, Jr.,
William Sellers, Thomas Kelso.
John A. Duncan, Columbus O'Donnell,
Jesse Lane, Enoch Pratt.
Joseph Brinchurst, Thomas Donaldson,
Nathaniel Thayer.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, ISAAC HINCKLEY was unanimously elected President, and ALFRED HORNER Secretary and Treasurer. ALFRED HORNER, Secretary.
1 10 3t

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The annual meeting of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution, corner of BROAD and PINE streets, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year.
1 5 fmw3t JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH. (Rev. A. COOKMAN, Pastor.)—Deeply interesting services are being held in this Church, Twentieth and Spring Garden streets. This Evening, Rev. WILLIAM BUTLER, D. D., Missionary to India, and Rev. Bishop JANES, will be present and officiate. Service at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

REV. J. H. SUYDAM WILL PREACH THIS EVENING, January 12, in Trinity M. E. Church, EIGHTH Street, above Race at 7½ o'clock. 1t*

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 128 S. SIXTH STREET
Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States.
COMPETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 1 12

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA January 10, 1866.
At the Annual Election for Directors held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:—
Thomas C. Hand, James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal, James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington, William C. Ludwig.
Edmund A. Souder, Robert Burton,
Theophilus Paulding, J. F. Penniston,
Hugh Craig, Jacob P. Jones,
John C. Davis, Joshua P. Eyre,
James C. Hand, William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose, Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
H. Jones Brooke, John D. Taylor,
Spencer McIlvain, Edward Lafourcade,
George G. Leiper, D. T. Morgan, *Pittsburg*;
Henry Sloan, John B. Semple, "
Samuel E. Stokes, A. B. Berger, "
And at a meeting of the Board held this day, THOMAS C. HAND Esq., was unanimously re-elected President; JOHN C. DAVIS, Esq., Vice-President; and HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
1 11 3t

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
PHILADELPHIA, January 8, 1866.
At an Annual Election of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the ensuing year:—
PRESIDENT.
FRANKLIN A. COMLY.
DIRECTORS.
John Jordan, Jr., Edward C. Knight,
J. Gillingham Fell, Alfred Gaut,
S. Morris Wain, L. Emth. Hutchinson,
William C. Ludwig, William C. Kent,
Ellwood Shannon. 1 10 3t Charles W. Wharton.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
JANUARY 8 1866.
The following gentlemen have been elected to serve for the ensuing year:—
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES E. SMITH.
MANAGERS.
H. P. McKEAN, J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
A. E. BORIE, JOHN ASHHURST,
R. B. CABEEN, STEPHEN COLWELL.
TREASURER.
S. BRADFORD.
SECRETARY.
1 9 12t WILLIAM H. WEBB.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1865.
The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st of January, 1866, will be paid on presentation at the Office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, Banker, No. 57 S. THIRD Street. W. H. KEMBLE,
1 1 12t Treasurer.

OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 311 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock paid in, payable on demand, free of Taxes.
1 9 6t WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S EQUITABLE OIL COMPANY, No. 39 S. SECOND Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, January 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them. Polls close at 2 o'clock P. M.
1 5 8t P. STACKHOUSE, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1866.
The Directors of the St. Nicholas Coal Company have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending December 30, 1865, payable on and after MONDAY, January 15, 1866. Transfer Books will be closed on TUESDAY, January 9, and reopened on MONDAY, the 15th.
1 8 6t C. F. SHOENER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY.—An Election will be held for Directors on MONDAY next, at No. 243 South THIRD Street, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock. 1 10 5t*

ATTENTION, COMPANY!—PHILADELPHIA GRAYS.—The Active, Honorary, and Contributing Members of the Artillery Corps of Philadelphia Grays, are requested to meet at the Office of CONCERT HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 12th, at 7 o'clock. Business important, in view of Anniversary Celebration. A. J. BAKER, Secretary.
1 11 2t*

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RED MOUNTAIN COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street, on SATURDAY, January 13, at 12 o'clock M.
1 8 5t L. S. FILBERT, Secretary.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 NAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

PERRY & CO.'S STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH. Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out EXTREMELY LOW.

TO RENT.

A NEW AND ELEGANT FOUR STORY HOUSE, with furniture to rent, or House to rent and furniture for sale, on N. Broad street. Address Box 2584 Philadelphia Post Office. 1 5 fm3t*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 26 S. SECOND STREET,

Call the especial attention of the ladies to their present stock of

SILKS,

And advise them to purchase now, as they have good reason to believe that the price of Silks will advance after the present month, and the spring demand will raise the prices still higher.

COLORED AND BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUES.

COLORED CORDED SILKS.

COLORED POULT DE SOIES.

BLACK CORDED SILKS.

BLACK GROS GRAINES.

BLACK TAFFETAS.

BLACK GROS DE RHINES.

A few Fancy Silks selling off very cheap to close them out. 1 8mwf 3t4p

N. B.—A FINE STOCK OF EVENING SILKS.

THE LATE GREAT FIRE!

IMMENSE BARGAINS OFFERED.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT ST.,

HAVE THEIR STOCK OF GOODS FOR

GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS

Now Arranged and Ready for Sale,

AT

ASTOUNDINGLY LOW PRICES,

WITH A VIEW TO CLOSING OUT THE GOODS

Rescued from the Late Conflagration,

AND OF PREPARING THEIR

SPRING STOCK.

THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT

IS NOW UNDER WAY

ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

1 12 8t4p ENTRANCE ON CHESNUT ST.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SOIREE GYMNASTIQUE
BY THE
PUPILS OF
HILLEBRAND & LEWIS' GYMNASIUM,
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16.

A Rich Programme of GYMNASTICS by the Pupils of both Sexes,
ACROBATICS,
FENCING,
SPARRING,
DRILLING.
CHORUS WITH ORCHESTRA, ETC. ETC.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS. 1 12 4t

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or Assistant Book-keeper and Salesman, by a Young Man of experience and good business qualifications. Will be disengaged on 1st February. A firm doing a country business will find it to their advantage to address "M. F. G.," TELEGRAPH office. 1 10 6t

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, Etc.,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

10 CENTS! 10 CENTS!! 10 CENTS!!!
"EVERY SATURDAY,"
A JOURNAL OF CHOICE READING,
SELECTED FROM
CURRENT FOREIGN LITERATURE.
Subscriptions received for weekly or monthly parts.
G. W. PITCHER,
1 12 2t No. 808 CHESNUT street.

TAKE NOTICE.—CONSTANTLY ON HAND an extensive stock of the renowned "Lubeon Oil Safety Lamps." Needs no chimney and does not smoke—just "the thing wanted;" also the celebrated "American Water-light Safety Lamps," burning without smoke or smell. The patronage of the public is most cordially solicited. WOOSTER, DAVIS & CO.
11 19 1m No. 912 ARCH Street.

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE UTAH ABOMINATION.

How They Marry—From a Swindled "Saint."

From the Salt Lake Union Vidette, December 15.

The following is a portion of a letter written by an immigrant convert to polygamy, who was formerly a respectable working-man in the employ of Lawrence & Co., wine merchants of Hertford, England. After a few years' slavery in Utah, he worked his way to Sacramento, California, where he wrote this letter to a Hertford paper, hoping it would be the means of preventing others in that country from being deluded by the misrepresentations of Mormon proselytes, the pollutions of whose system he became disgusted with and thus describes:—

SACRAMENTO CITY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, September 23, 1865.

—SIR:—In my last letter to mother, I promised to send you a little of my experience while in Salt Lake, which I was afraid to do while living there, as my life would have been in danger by so doing. But as I am now in a free country I can flutter my wings, and can send to my friends the truth of things as they exist there, without being afraid.

In my previous letters I have been very silent on the polygamy question. I think a little news of that kind will be very interesting to you and a few of your friends. In the first place, old men of seventy marry girls at fourteen years of age, and in some instances they give the parents of the child a cow or an old gun, or some other trifling thing. In the next place, a man will marry a girl, and that girl's brother will marry her husband's daughter, and very frequently a man marries two or three sisters; but, worst of all, many go so far as to marry a woman and her daughter, or daughters, as the case may be. Again, the missionaries from there to the old countries urge the emigration, especially that of the females, and many women, when they had not sufficient means to emigrate with their whole family, emigrated with their daughters, and left their husbands and the rest of the family to follow them the next year, or as soon after as they can procure the means. In many instances, when the man gets there, he finds out that his wife is married to another man, and should he be so fortunate with his wife, he has to keep one eye open all the time, or he will lose her, especially if she has the appearance of being a smart woman; for I can assure you that they are a set of old men with one leg in the grave and the other out, crawling around after women, and should they see one that they think they would like, they tell the poor woman that her husband can't save her, and persuade her to get a man higher in the priesthood than her husband, and these old cripples often succeed in getting her away, and the poor man can't help himself. It is the order of the Kingdom of their God.

I have told you that they marry. I will now tell you how some of them live. I will speak of those in the neighborhood I lived in. Three of my nearest neighbors were polygamists—one old man who had no children; he lived pretty fair with his women. The other two lived like devils; they used to fight and call each other filthy names. If the man has means enough he gets a house for each of his women; if not, they all live together. * * * *

One young woman that we were acquainted with went and listened one night at the window of the other wife of her husband, and heard something she did not like. She up with her fist and broke almost every pane of glass in the frame, and for the panes she broke her wages was several of her teeth knocked out. Oh, Zion, when I think of thee! A sister of one of the apostles has no less than four husbands, and all living. Women there, if they dont like their husbands, go to Brother Brigham, and he gives them a bill of divorce, for which he charges $10, which her late husband has to pay, and calls that his pocket money.

Mr. W., I can assure you that there is not that happy smile there upon a woman's countenance which characterizes an English woman. Many of them, as soon as they get there, begin to peep through the wool that has been drawn over their eyes, probably for years, and some of them come out and say Mormonism in Utah and Mormonism in England have no comparison. I found it so long before I got to Salt Lake, but I would like to have found it out before I left my home. At any rate I am quite satisfied now, and have come to this conclusion, that if *God owns that people, the Devil owns the best.* I am sir, your humble servant,

W. HART.

P. S.—As I am out of danger you can make what use you like of this letter.

THE CONNOR'S CREEK MURDER.

Arraignment of the Prisoner—Attempts to Lynch Him—Additional Particulars of the Crime.

From the Detroit Tribune, Tuesday.

Yesterday, John Cooper, who murdered his sister, Mrs. William Lynch, in the town of Grosse Point, near Connor's Creek, on Thursday last, was arraigned before Justice McCarthy, and, through counsel, who volunteered to defend him, plead not guilty to the charge of murder. The prisoner remained stoically silent when the charge was pronounced, but the sight of the axe with which he committed the fiendish deed, as it was brought into court, caused a temporary visible tremor to come over his person.

An attempt was made to have the examination adjourned till the 19th instant, but this application was so strenuously resisted by the Prosecuting Attorney, that further hearing was waived to the Wayne Circuit Court, which meets on the 22d instant. The case will at that time come up for final hearing, unless some other disposition should be made of the prisoner previous to that date, which we have every reason to believe will be attempted. With a view of preventing a rescue, extraordinary precautionary measures have been taken.

As might naturally be expected, the publication of the particulars concerning the terrible murder have caused a sickening sensation to pervade the entire community, and an excitement has been created which time alone would allay. The announcement that the murderer would be examined to-day, at Justice McCarthy's office, called out a large crowd of people, not less than one thousand having assembled in the court-room and in the street.

There was much confusion and excitement, and imprecations without number were hurled at the wretch, who occupied a seat in an obscure corner. Cries of "lynch him," "send him out here and we'll fix him," were frequently heard, while the arguments for an adjournment were being made. When the defendant's counsel waived examination and preparations were being made to remove the prisoner, two men in a very excited condition made desperate efforts to reach the wretched man, with the supposed intention of putting an end to his existence, but he was removed from the court-room before harm could be accomplished.

Cooper was handcuffed and hurriedly taken from the court-room via the back door, placed in a carriage and taken to jail. The crowd, however, discovered the ruse, and made a rush for the carriage, but without accomplishing anything.

From the many witnesses who were present, we gained additional particulars of the murder, which go to show that the details, as previously published, were not as horrible as they should have been stated. We learn from the above mentioned sources that Cooper shot his sister in the head, which was the first act in the bloody drama. He then seized a large iron pot and beat her brains out, breaking the weapon by the repeated blows. With an axe he split the skull and breast of the corpse. From the wound made in the latter region, the murderer, with his own hands, removed the heart of the deceased, and threw it upon the floor.

—The Canada farmers along the border have sent a large number of cattle into Vermont, in anticipation of the termination of the Reciprocity treaty. In the vicinity of Derby all the farm-yards are completely filled with cattle awaiting sale and shipment to Brighton.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

ROWDYISM.—There seems to be a growing spirit of insubordination not only in Camden, but in many of the large towns and villages. At the opening of the Mercer County Court, last week, Chief Justice Beasley charged the Grand Jury on the general tendencies to rowdyism, and showed the necessity of adopting prompt measures to check this alarming evil. He alluded to the recent "Horn spree" among the students of Princeton College, which resulted in a conflict with the President and professors, and the expulsion of some thirty students. We hope the remarks of the Chief Justice may induce parents, guardians, and masters to exercise a restraining authority over our youth, and prompt the police to pay more attention to boys of larger growth.

THE OYSTER TRADE.—Since the close of navigation the oyster dealers have advanced the price of this luxury to a very high figure. Maurice river coves and other Delaware bay oysters are placed beyond the reach of many consumers. If the present mild weather continues, however, holders will be forced to "let go," as nearly all of the stock on hand was frozen during the few very cold days of this week, and when once thawed oysters soon become of little value.

KAIGHN'S POINT FERRY.—Under the management of Mr. Griffiths this ferry is rapidly increasing in business. The boats have been placed in good repair, every convenience is furnished to passengers, and an immense number of wagons, heavily laden with produce, are continually crossing. No ferry passes more of wealth and luxury to the Philadelphia markets, and none excel these boats in the regularity of their trips.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN CAMDEN.—The American Telegraph Company have opened an office in the second story of the West Jersey Railroad Company's building, foot of Federal street, Camden. Messages to all points in the United States and British Provinces will be transmitted promptly. The citizens of Camden have often felt the need of a telegraph office in their city.

REVIVAL.—Protracted meetings are being held in the First Baptist Church of Trenton. The pastor, Rev. D. Henry Miller, has preached every night this week with great effect, and his labors are bringing many to the church.

Another Wall Street Sensation.

A WOMAN AND SEVENTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN THE CASE.

Another broker has, it is reported, come to grief.

This time the amount involved is not so great as that with which young Ketchum played, nor yet so large as that which Jenkins foolishly and criminally squandered; nor does it appear that the sum was any part of anybody else's money; but for all that we—and those who circulate the sweet morsel of scandal—know, it may be the legitimate property of the man who has determined to absent himself from these busy scenes of money changing, and hasten across the boundless ocean with the woman of his choice. At all events the amount is not large enough to make it much of an object for him or any one else to lose his good name.

Wall street rumor—and we have found that usually that is pretty good authority—has it that Mr. Charles H. Carr, of the firm of C. H. Carr & Co., brokers, drew the sum of $17,000 from the bank yesterday and absconded.

Also, that the proprietress of one of the "first-class" houses of ill-fame in our up-town precincts or the inmate of the house where "board for the lady only" is furnished, has disappeared as well; and from certain circumstances which have occurred lately it is suspected that Carr has taken her for a *compagnon du voyage.*

This is all that is known at present, but doubtless astonishing revelations will soon be made.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 11th.*

Federal Revenue in St. Louis.

We doubt very much whether any city in the Union of the same population and pursuits can present as favorable a showing as is embraced in the following table. It is confined to the city and county of St. Louis, and is the actual amount derived by the Government, according to the official information, from the internal revenue tax for 1865:—

ASSESSMENTS ON REGULAR MONTHLY AND SPECIAL LISTS, 1865.

January	$167,655 40
February	161,172 76
March	382,681 16
April	226,744 39
May	254,878 33
June	263,064 75
July	282,903 75
August	356,901 15
September	389,623 40
October	412,114 86
November	462,290 44
December (estimated)	485,057 88
Annual list	1,040,500 86
Total amount of tax	$5,196,684 68
Tax paid direct to Commissioner of Internal Revenue from banks, etc., on capitals and deposits, dividends, etc.	283,704 02
	$5,732,388 65
Sales internal revenue stamps (part estimate)	250,000 00
Grand total	$5,982,388 65

—*St. Louis Republican.*

Sol. Meredith Cowhided.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that General Sol. Meredith, who recently distinguished himself by cowhiding George W. Julian, was himself cowhided in the National Hotel at Washington one day last week, by one Colonel McBride, an officer of negro troops. It appears that "while in command at Paducah on one occasion, Meredith was about to give a party at that place, and issued invitations very freely to all the officers under him. Just before the event came off, some of the secession women of Paducah notified Meredith that if officers of negro troops were to be at the entertainment, they must decline gracing the occasion. Meredith immediately withdrew the invitations he had extended to McBride and others, in order to remove all obstacles to the charming presence of the snuff-dipping aristocracy." McBride regarded this as a gross insult, and meeting General Meredith in the National, he gave him a thrashing and then cowhided him. The General is said to have made no resistance, but to have gone off and made complaint before Judge Wylie. This is certainly a very strange story, and of course we cannot vouch for its truth.

A MORMON IN CHICAGO.—A Mormon, who has arrived in Chicago for the purpose of marrying his fifth wife, writes the following curious note to the *Tribune* of that city:—On my visit to Chicago I noticed an article in the *Tribune* in regard to Utah. That Speaker Colfax expressed a wish that President Young might have a revelation prohibiting polygamy, is to me a matter of some doubt. On the contrary, I have reason to know that Speaker Colfax eloquently expressed his gratitude at the domestic happiness of our community. I am a Mormon born and bred, and the husband of four wives, and what may seem strange, my mission is one of love, to transplant a flower from this sterile (morally) latitude to bloom and flourish in our happy home. We have no wish to be admitted into *your* "Union" —nor do we wish at one fell swoop to be divorced from our wives and families. It seems to me it would be wise to let us Mormons alone and devote your moral lectures to a community where a man or woman can marry and be divorced three times in as many years. Respectfully, ABRAHAM WELLS.

—An old gentleman named Piles, living near Renick, in Randolph county, Missouri, a few days ago had a fit, falling into the fire and burning himself so badly that he is not expected to recover.

REDUCED PRICES.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

THE GERMANTOWN MURDER—FURTHER TESTIMONY.—Yesterday afternoon the investigation of the Germantown murder case was resumed at the police station in Germantown, before the Coroner's jury, when the following testimony was taken:—

Thomas Shindle, sworn.—Met Christian Berger on Saturday morning, at 7½ o'clock, at the corner of Maine and Queen streets; saw him standing alone on the northwest corner; saw him cross the street; an expression about Berger's face attracted his attention.

William Yake, sworn.—Knew the prisoner two weeks previous to the murder; on Saturday saw him at Queen and Main streets, between 6½ and 7 o'clock in the morning; did not particularly notice him; for a week or ten days previous witness saw him standing there; had called Mr. Funk's attention to the fact; never saw him there before; saw Mrs. Lippincott leave Miss Watts' before he saw prisoner standing on the corner; did not mention seeing the man until evening; told Mr. Hughes about it.

Smith Hughes, sworn.—Spent the whole of Saturday in searching for the murderer; had concluded the murderer must have escaped by the back way; saw the footprints in the snow, and measured them; found on trial, on Saturday morning, that the boot fitted so near in the track that he concluded it must be one like the boot produced to the jury.

Sergeant Dickinson, sworn.—He proceeded to Berger's house on School lane about 9 o'clock in the evening; Berger was up-stairs; called him outside and said he wanted him for an examination about the murder; asked him had he not been standing outside of Miss Watts' house; Berger said "Yes," and that he had walked down Main street, having no money to ride in the cars. Berger denied going down Queen street; searched prisoner's pockets; found $17·19 and one dollar in silver halves; Berger stated the amount he had spent, making in all about $53, which he said had been paid him by a man who had owed it, though he afterwards said the amount was $50. Witness told Berger the amounts did not agree; but he could not account for the difference.

Detective Joshua Taggart, sworn.—He had an interview with the prisoner on Sunday morning last; was satisfied that he was not telling the truth; witness told prisoner he believed he had probably committed a robbery by which he had got the money; if so, to state it and clear himself of the murder; Berger then stated he stole some money, and how he spent it, which proved to be a falsehood; saw the prisoner in the evening; he still said that he had committed a robbery about a year and a half ago, and that he sewed the money in his coat pocket and had never since opened it. Witness sent for a tailor, who stated that the coat bore no marks of stitches; afterwards witness went in the cell with the prisoner, went over the whole case with him, and stated he thought he had committed the murder; Berger then confessed partially to having committed the deed; he said that he went to the house of Miss Watts, and remembered pushing or knocking her down; but would not admit that he cut her throat.

On Tuesday the prisoner again stated that he knocked the old lady down, and then locked the door. He said he was up-stairs when a boy came to the door. He came down, opened the door a crack, saw who was there, and shut it again. He left by the back door, went to Fisher's lane, pulled the razor out of the case, found it bloody, and threw it away. He stated afterwards he got the razor from his father, which turns out to be true. He had found it lying on the mantel-piece and put it in his pocket. Witness did not press about his motive for committing the deed. Berger said he had only got on the front step when Miss Watts opened the door; as soon as he got inside he supposed he struck her; he said he supposed that he had cut her throat, but did not remember; witness had a conversation with him about the money; he said he did not remember taking it, and that he supposed it was up-stairs in the bureau; that the first knowledge he had of taking the money was when he took the razor from his pocket, and found the money there; the prisoner first broke down in his denials about his boot, which had blood on it; he said he had not been in a slaughter-house, but had been in a butcher's shop, and had kicked a piece of meat with his foot; he afterwards explained the extra bloodiness by saying that it might have been liver; he also said that six or seven days previous there was some horse-meat lying in the street, and he had kicked a piece of it about; the apparent blood-marks left on the boot were very faint.

After a short deliberation the jury rendered the following verdict:—"That the said Mary Watts came to her death from injuries inflicted at the hands of Christian Berger, on the morning of January 6, 1866, at her house, Queen street, above Main."

The prisoner was then committed for trial.

LECTURE OF THE HON. S. S. COX.—Last night a large and appreciative audience filled Musical Fund Hall, to listen to the lecture of the Hon. Samuel S. Cox, of Ohio, on "Irish Wit and Humor." Mr. Cox dissected the basis on which wit rested; spoke of the natural humor found in different people, and gave a history of Irish wit, with some of their richest jokes. The whole address was replete with fun, and was a finished effort of rhetoric. It was listened to with attention, and greeted throughout with much laughter and applause. Mr. Cox is an orator of the first order, and both as a literary and comic writer has acquired a wide-spread reputation. He was one of the few Douglas Democrats who, while true to his party, was not false to his country. On the last occasion of his election to Congress, he received nearly all of the Republican votes, affording the best evidence of his popularity and patriotism.

BASE-BALL ON ICE.—Yesterday afternoon a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Union Skating Park, for the purpose of witnessing a match game of base-ball on ice between the Athletic and Hamilton Clubs. Owing to some cause the latter club was but slimly represented. The following players were selected to contest against the first-named club; Messrs. Anspach and Croasdale, of the Olympic; Simmons, Keim, and Leidy, of the Philadelphia; Malone, of the Keystone; Eakin and Dechert, of the Hamilton; and E. Gaskill, of the Athletic. Messrs. Hayhurst, McBride, Reach, Wilkins, Berkenstock, Luenjeane, C. Gaskill, Dockney, and Sterling, constituted the Athletic's nine. The ice being quite soft, it was very difficult to manœuvre upon. Nevertheless, the game was well played, and reflects great credit upon the contestants.

STREET ASSAULT.—Last night a gang of thieves who congregate about the northwest corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, made an attack upon three or four young men who were passing. One of them received a severe cut over the head with a cane. The roughs then ran, one of them taking refuge in a restaurant at the northwest corner. He was followed by an officer, who went into the place and found the fellow hid away in the vault. He was arrested, and gave the name of Alexander Purple, and was committed by Alderman Jones. This restaurant has been the scene of many similar occurrences, and is known to be a resort for all kinds of suspicious characters.

DISORDERLY DEN.—The police of the Fifth Ward made a descent last night upon a disorderly den in Middle alley. The place is the resort of disorderly whites and blacks, and about fourteen arrests were made, together with the proprietor of the place, who gives the name of Edward Griffin. Griffin was held by Alderman Butler to answer at Court. The rest of the disorderlies were held to keep the peace.

SENT TO THE ALMSHOUSE.—This morning Mrs. Jacob Weaver, who was shockingly beaten by her husband a few days since, was so far improved as to admit of her being sent to the Almshouse.

FINE CLOTHING.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES—THE FRIZID ZONE.—EDITOR OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.—Some very touching cases of want and delicacy came before me to-day, and I should like to lay one or two of them before your readers. First let me say, We attended at the funeral of the soldier's little daughter referred to in my last communication; spoke a word of comfort to the weeping sick mother; told of Him who had compassion over the widow of Nain, and wept tears at the grave of Lazarus. So feeble was she, and so intensely cold was the day, that she could not go to the grave, so strangers bore away the little child, sweet in death, and laid it in its little cold grave, where the moaning winds sighed through the weeping willows its little sad funeral dirge. There it shall lie till the *great day*, when the *small* and great shall stand before God. The mother has been tenderly cared for by the *special* contributions sent us, and so has been her infant child.

While aiding a respectable soldier's widow to-day, in my study, with food, clothing, etc., she burst into tears, and sobbed out, "Oh, it's so hard to have to take these things—to think that I must beg!" "Beg, my dear madam!" I replied, in soothing astonishment, "don't say so! There is not a true American in this city to-day who does not feel that he or she owes you a debt he can never pay. The little assistance that I can render the soldier's widow and orphan is a poor compensation for the service rendered by your husband for me, for my country, for *our* country. Philadelphia is glad to-day to give to soldiers' widows and orphans the just wages of him who died for us. You are no *beggar!* Let not the thought tear your heart so." Ah! my fellow-citizens, you should see such cases for yourselves. To write them is to do them injustice. They cannot be written!

These words had a most happy influence on her mind. Still she could not help weeping, and, as she passed out, with her bundle of clothing and order for food and groceries, her full heart would run over, and in the entry I could hear her stifled sobbing. Ah! busy memory—maiden's smiles, bridal joys, and widowed loneliness are in those sighs and tears, as well as hungry, naked children, and a cold cheerless garret.

Here comes a recommendation from Professor Sanders, in the hands of a widow. The Professor is a known veteran in the soldier's cause. After referring to her case, he says:—"She is as good as she looks"—Yes, that's a sweet sad face, Professor. That poor young heart has been bereaved—crushed. While I write my heart utters 'mid my falling tears—"God help her—God bless her—God comfort her!" He closes his recommendation by saying, "I know you would rather help her than sit down to a feast."

This is a great truth. There is joy in such a work, I am sure our citizens must feel, in giving, the precious truthfulness of the Professor's remark. Several similar cases have been here, and many trying dissimilar ones which I have not time to write. The applicants are increasing daily, and our citizens seem to manifest the right spirit, and are resolved that the widow and orphan of him who died for us shall not be cold, naked, or hungry.

Those who recommend for aid will please make themselves acquainted with the case, and be able to say that it is a *worthy* and *needy* case.

Again let me give notice that no applicant need come for aid without a recommendation from some minister of the Gospel, or from some respectable citizens, indorsed if possible by a minister of the Gospel. These terms complied with, the applicant will receive *immediate aid.*

Send contributions to William McElwee, "City Pastor," No. 1341 Lombard street, Philadelphia.

Yours, etc., "CITY PASTOR."

February 11, 1866.

P. S.—A gentleman has just brought me $31 from the Sixth Precinct of the Twenty-fifth Ward, and tells me it was all subscribed in almost a moment by a single proposition of some few men who suggested the matter. He says, moreover, that they will be good for $100 more some of these days, and asks:—"Could not the men of influence and *leisure* in all our Wards and Precincts go and do likewise?" This suggestive question is a good one—we hope it will be acted on. A very young lady brings me $47·50, the proceeds of a Fair held at her house for the widows and orphans of soldiers. Will not many of our young ladies and Misses do likewise? Try, try; all we ask is effort. C. P.

"BIG THINGS ON ICE."—John Donohue was arrested yesterday upon the charge of selling liquor on the Schuylkill. He had erected a small stand on the ice, above Girard Avenue Bridge, and was selling whisky and lager. He was held to answer by Alderman Hutchinson.

William Kubb, David Stilwell, and Henry Murray were arrested on the Delaware, off Willow street wharf, for gambling. They were also on the ice a short distance from the wharf, and were armed with dice, sweat-cloths, cards, etc. The gamblers were surprised by the Harbor Police, and taken into custody. They were held to answer by Alderman Toland.

HOW A CHICKEN-THIEF ESCAPED.—About 4 o'clock this morning Officer Gekler overhauled a colored man at Eleventh and Spring Garden streets, with a large bag over his shoulders. The bag was found to contain four pair of chickens and two pair of ducks—a henroost in the neighborhood having been robbed by the prisoner. While the officer was on his way to the Station House he fell on the ice, when his prisoner as quick as thought threw the bag containing the fowls on the top of the officer and made tracks. Before the latter could regain his feet, Pompey was out of sight.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT LICENSED.—Herman Hall, No. 213 Coates street; Assembly Buildings—Signor Blitz; Hall, No. 310 York avenue; Jefferson Hall, Sixth and Christian streets; Dancing Hall, No. 724 Beach street; Carneross & Dixey's Minstrels; Shoemaker's Hall, Sixth and Girard avenue; Masonic Hall, Manayunk. Total licensed, 49.

DWELLING ROBBED.—The dwelling of Mr. Charles Mercer, in Harris street, near the township line, Twenty-second Ward, was entered yesterday during the absence of the family, by breaking in the back door. The thieves carried off a lot of clothing and jewelry. The section where this robbery was committed contains no police, the residents not paying a tax therefor.

LARCENY.—John Hunter, Peter Moses, Isaac McArthur, and James Munock were committed by Alderman Toland this morning to answer the larceny of forty pounds of pork from the brig *Florence*, lying at Arch street wharf. They were arrested about eleven o'clock last night with the plunder in their possession. Two of them were hands employed on the vessel.

SLIGHT FIRE.—This morning shortly after 7 o'clock a slight fire occurred at Turner's Hall, No. 44[illegible] N. Third street, caused by the burning of some boxes under the counter.

"GOOD HUMOR."—

Good humor makes us feel
All sunshiny within,
And does from others steal
Their hearts, if not their "tin."

But can a man be blest
With this charm, if he knows
That he more shabby drest
Than other people goes?
No; to prove good humor's power,
Be arrayed at Bennett's Tower!

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

Prices greatly reduced to suit the times.
Goods sold at lower prices than for several years.

THE COLD WEATHER.—Good blazing fires and red hot cylinders have been in requisition for the past few days. To keep up good fires good coal is imperatively necessary. To get good coal visit Alter's coal yard, at No 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. You there get the best article in the market, well screened and free from slate. Large nut at $8, and stove and heater size $9 per ton. Orders may be left at the branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden.

VERY LOW PRICES.

ECONOMY should be practised by everybody, in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those troubled with a slight Cold or Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

A CARD OF THANKS.—The Florence Sewing Machine Company tender their thanks to Mr. G. W. Eddy for advertising, at his own expense, their place of business, and inviting the public to examine the Florence before purchasing elsewhere. Mr. Eddy does the public, as well as the Florence Company, a great kindness, as by his advertisement the public are led to make a comparison between the Florence and other sewing machines, which comparison always results in favor of the former, and thus the sales of the Company are increased, and the public are provided with the best sewing machine in the market. The office of this Company is at No. 630 Chesnut street, where all persons are invited to call and examine the justly celebrated Florence Sewing Machine, whether they wish to purchase or not. The Florence is guaranteed to give satisfaction, and is kept in order without charge.

"AN ACKNOWLEDGED INSTITUTION."—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are among the acknowledged institutions of the land. What would our ministers, our lecturers, our lawyers, do without these invaluable Troches? To what an amount of "ahems" and coughs, and throat clearings would we be all subjected, were it not for those all-powerful and soothing lozenges? We have tried them and they did us good."—*New York Waverley.*

SKATING NOW IN SEASON.—The different figures to be seen at the Skating Parks are very interesting. There is the "spread eagle" style, a great favorite with beginners; then the "high dutch," which consists in having the skates *high*, but the skater low. But of all figures, the most interesting are 824, the number on Chesnut street of Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, First-class, Ready-Made Clothing House.

FIRST in peace, as it has been during the war, and first in the estimation of the American people, among all the perfumes of the world, Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is a great staple of commerce in all parts of the United States. Its sale during the past year has been literally colossal. Obtainable everywhere.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is a scientifically compounded article for the Hair, which, while it beautifies and keeps in perfect order, adds to its gloss and vitality. The remarkable popularity of the Amboline is thus accounted for, for it has no superior in the world. We advise you to procure it at once.

HAVANA CIGARS and Lynchburg Tobacco, best in the city, at moderate prices, at Flaherty's, No. 837 Chesnut, opposite the Continental. Notice, Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase Saturday night.

THE STOCK OF BOOKS at Evans' Gift Book Store, No. 628 Chesnut street, cannot be surpassed. Prices the same as at other stores, and a Gift, worth from 50 cents to $100, given with each book purchased.

REDUCED PRICES.—Superior Photographs of all styles executed in superb manner, of rare accuracy and finely finished. Go early. B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

"PHARAOH'S SERPENTS."—A Scientific Miracle! Astonishing everybody! Amusement for all. Bower's Laboratory, Sixth and Vine streets; 50 cents; Mail, 55 cents.

THE art of pleasing everybody is well understood at the Gift Book Store, No. 628 Chesnut street. Two Gifts for the price of one to all customers.

TRUSSES, BRACES, and Mechanical Remedies adjusted with professional skill by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets. Ladies' entrance on Twelfth street, first door below Race.

THE EVANS GIFT BOOK STORE, at No. 628 Chesnut street, is the great centre of attraction for all persons desirous of receiving a valuable Gift.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 North Eighth street, have on hand all the latest styles of Children's Clothing.

CHEAP BOOKS are to be had at Evans' Gift Book Store, and handsome presents go with each Book sold.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING! SKATING!! SKATING!!!

SKATING,
CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH and WALLACE streets.

SPLENDID SKATING TO-DAY.
SPLENDID SKATING TO-DAY.

The Central Park Band will be in attendance afternoon and evening. The Central Park is the only Park brilliantly illuminated by GAS LIGHT. 1 9

SKATING THIS EVENING! SKATING THIS EVENING!
NATIONAL SKATING PARK!
TWENTY-FIRST STREET and COLUMBIA AVENUE
The solid body of ice, and the use of the Ice-Plane all day, will have good Skating this evening, weather permitting. Admission 25 cents.
Take the Ridge avenue and Seventeenth and Nineteenth Street Cars. 1*

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 1 11

WHOLE SUITS, $20.

MARRIED.

BUMSTEAD—SEIWELL.—In the Reformed Dutch Church of Pekin, Ill., December 25, by the Rev. U. D. Gulick, S. J. BUMSTEAD, M. D., formerly of this city, to Miss SADIE E. SEIWELL.

WARFORD—JOHNSON.—On December 1, by Rev. J. Rudderow, at the bride's residence, Mr. HOWELL WARFORD, formerly of Bucks county, and Miss MARGARET JOHNSON, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BRODERICK.—On the 10th instant, JOHN BRODERICK, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2012 Market street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

COLE.—On the 10th instant, JOHN, son of Isabella and the late John Cole, in the 26th year of his age.

His male relatives and friends, also Empire Lodge, No. 104, I. O. of O. F., and the members of Company C, 1st California Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 268 N. Fifteenth street, above Race, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

DINGEE.—On the 10th instant, IDA MOORE, daughter of Catharine and the late Edmund Dingee, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 934 N. Seventh street, on Saturday afternoon, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock.

GEISLER.—On the 8th instant, SARAH H. GEISLER, wife of Henry C. Geisler, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Front street, below Norris, on Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

PRATT.—On the 11th instant, in his 19th year ROWLAND PARRY, only son of Erasmus C. and the late Sophia P. Pratt.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 1618 N. Fifteenth street, on Monday morning, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

SHEARER.—On the 9th instant, Mr. RICHARD T. SHEARER, son of Mrs. Catharine Boyer, aged 28 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Journeymen Coopers' Union, Weccacoe Fire Company, and United Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 118 Wharton street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer Church Ground.

GRADUATED POCKET CALLIPERS, FOR measuring inside or outside diameters without using a rule, and which may be easily corrected, when use or wear has made them inaccurate. For sale, with various other patterns, by TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SELF-FASTENING SKATES, FINE STEEL Skates, imitation Steel Skates, Blondin Skates, with ankle supporters and a variety of other styles. Skaters' Gimlets, Patent Strap-pullers, and Steel Plates. Skates sharpened at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BRASS BOLTS OF A VARIETY OF SIZES.—Brass, silver plated, and Iron Door Chains, and strong wrought-iron Bolts, for outside Doors, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 1 2m

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL
TO
NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 305 CHESNUT Street, to our old location,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

With greatly enlarged facilities for the

PURCHASE AND SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

And the transaction of a general Banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6

WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A
BRANCH BANKING HOUSE
AT No. 3 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1 3rp

HARNESS ORNAMENTS.
WILLIAM LITTLE, Jr.,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
HARNESS ORNAMENTS,
No. 623 COMMERCE STREET (Third Story),
ENTRANCE ON WHEELER'S COURT.
ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS ROSETTES, ETC.,
Of any Special Design, made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 1 2tuthsim*

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
MUSICAL BOXES,
ACCORDEONS,
VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
BANJOS,
FLUTES,
FIFES,
DRUMS, ETC.,
At C. P. PLEASANT'S New Musical Instrument Store, 12 13 1m No. 929 (Nine Twenty-nine) CHES

ROBBERIES AND OUTRAGES.

A Horrible Outrage in Ohio—Cruel Robbery of a Widow—She Fights Three Men Half an Hour—Four Hundred and Eighteen Dollars Stolen.

We have the painful duty this morning of recording one of the most horrible and fiendish, and by far the meanest transaction down in the annals of crime. It occurred early last Friday morning in the house of Mrs. Saxton, a widow woman sixty years of age, living from three to four miles from the centre of Lagrange, Lorain county. The intelligence was communicated to Marshal Schmitt on the following day, but not in time to despatch a man to the place the same day. Officer Lawrence took the freight train on Sunday morning, went to the lady's house, and gives us the following thrilling facts in the case:—

Mrs. Saxton lives on a country road some quarter or half a mile from the nearest neighbor, having no companion except her boy, thirteen or fourteen years of age. About half-past two o'clock Friday morning she was awakened by voices of men at the door. She demanded their business, and received the reply that their vehicle had broken down in the road, and they wanted a lantern that they might see to repair the damage. She hesitated a long time, but finally one of them assured her that she need have no fears. She arose, dressed, struck a light, and indiscreetly unlocked the door, when two of them entered, and said in a defiant, "chivalric" tone. "It is not a lantern we want, but your money," and immediately commanded her to produce it. She told them that her money was in the Oberlin bank.

They gave her the lie, and one said, "You have a thousand dollars in the house, we were told so to-day." The other interrupted him by saying, "No, it is only five hundred, and we are bound to have it," drawing their revolvers and presenting them to her breast and head, and threatening to kill her instantly if she did not comply. She seized the poker and put herself in the attitude of self-defense—plucky woman! When they saw what spirit animated the woman, the men called to a third party out of doors, "Captain, what shall we do with her?" "Cut her d—d throat," was the heroic reply, and he came in and brandished a knife, declaring he would cut her throat if she did not tell where the money was. Still refusing, he cut a surface gash three inches in her neck, but she still fought them as best she could. Another clip of the knife blade under her ear, and still another on the cheek, caused her to bleed frightfully, but she held out resolutely, and called for her boy to run to the neighbors.

They told her the boy was in the next room with his throat cut, as hers would soon be. She had every reason to believe their story, and sank exhausted to the floor, after a half hour's conflict, and, to rid herself of the villains, who evidently meant to kill her if she refused to discover the money, told them where to find it. Eighteen dollars in money were in her wallet in the pocket of a dress lying on the bed, and four hundred dollars in 7-30 bonds were rolled up in a mass of rags in a cupboard near the bed. We give the number of the bonds as an advertisement to bankers and police, of the robbery. There were four one-hundred bonds bearing, respectively, the numbers, 74,758; 74,759; 74,760; 298,267.

After making sure of the coveted treasure, the fiends again turned to the defenseless woman and inflicted still further injuries upon her, and then left. The little boy came in, terrified, but it was too late to rouse the neighbors, and pursuit at that hour would have been fruitless. The men were dressed in soldiers' clothes, one wearing the regular blue overcoat with cape, another an overcoat and cape dyed black, and the third, a blouse with the accustomed belt. Their faces were smeared with some black preparation, and there were other tokens of a disguise having been assumed.

Conductor Tyler of the Toledo road informs Marshal Schmitt that this party came down as far as Monroeville, from Toledo, on his train, last Thursday, and there left for Crestline. A burglar's "jimmy" had fallen out of one of their pockets, which was left on the seat as a witness to the character and avocation of the men. There is no doubt as to the identity of the two gangs, and the Marshal is confident that they hail from Milwaukie. Chicago, Milwaukie, and Wisconsin papers will confer a favor by noting the leading facts in this case.

No words of ours can give a deeper sense of the enormity and diabolical character of the crime than our readers will catch at first flush. The simple act does more than a thousand abstract controversial sermons or theological treatises to wring reluctant assent to the dogma of the "total depravity" of the human heart. We sincerely trust that these fiends may be arrested and hanged to the nearest tree.—*Cleveland Leader, 9th.*

The Highway Robbery in Texas—Particulars of the Outrage—Chloroform Used by the Ruffians.

INDIANOLA, Texas, December 22.—One of the most daring highway robberies was committed on Saturday night, December 17, on the St. Antonio road, at Ecleto, Karnes county, between Mr. Kelly's and Mrs. Hutchinson's stage stand, on an esteemed merchant of New Orleans, Mr. J. P. A. Mertz (wrongly telegraphed J. M. Arnoth), who was robbed of all his money, $116,000 in currency and United States bonds and part in English bank notes. The particulars, as near as I have been able to learn, are as follows:—

Mr. Mertz left on the 9th of December, on the steamer *Magnolia*, for Indianola; stopped at Galveston three days, and arrived on Friday night, the 15th, at Indianola. He started on Saturday, 16th of December, with Murphy's Express for Victoria, and stopped there that night. On Sunday, the 17th, left Victoria again, with Murphy's Express, for Ecleto. When within four miles of Kelly's he got out of the express, and took a private wagon to go to Mr. C. Campbell's, about one-half mile from the road. He was accompanied by two men, one driving and the other sitting inside. After they had been about a quarter of an hour on the road, the wagon stopped, and the driver came inside and said he wanted to get a piece of twine to fix the harness. Instead of getting the twine he grasped Mr. Mertz's revolver, and the other man grasped him by the other side and took the other one from him. They then tied his arms on his back and tied a handkerchief over his mouth and nose, wet with chloroform, and in a few minutes he was senseless. When he awoke he found himself on the prairie, about two miles from Mrs. Carpenter's. One of his valises was gone, with all his money. His revolvers are quite new, with pearl handles, and gilt. His carpet-bag was open near him, and a bottle which had contained chloroform.

A reward of $5000 has been offered for the capture of the cowardly villains, and it is hoped that they will not be able to give justice the slip.—*N. O. Times, 1st.*

Bastardly Assassination—An Old Soldier Struck Down Without Provocation—Rumored Relationship of the Assassin with J. Wilkes Booth.

Monday evening, Neal McDonald, a journeyman shoemaker, went to the depot and purchased a ticket for Kansas, Edgar county, intending to take the train immediately for that place. While he was standing on the platform, awaiting the arrival of the train, some boys, together with a desperado named Jesse W. Burr, commenced abusing McDonald. The latter, in a gentle manner, tried to induce the former to desist, telling them to let him alone; that he was doing nothing to them, etc.

The affair finally terminated in Burr plunging a knife into McDonald, without any provocation whatever, just as the train came up. The blade entered the upper part of the abdomen, in the intercostal space, between and forward of the eighth and ninth ribs. McDonald pressed his hand on the wound and cried out that he was murdered. He was quickly placed in an omnibus, and speedily conveyed to the Clark House, by Mr. Thomas Bunnell, the driver, and Dr. J. W. Smith, of Chicago, called in to dress his wounds; but surgical skill could avail nothing, as the victim died of internal hemorrhage at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon of the next day.

As soon as the deed was done, Burr, the assassin, fled, and aimed to conceal himself between the pillars of the Christian church, but was pursued and there captured, and afterwards lodged in jail. He came here, claiming to be a refugee from Missouri, and enlisted in the 123d Regiment. He bore a bad character in the army, and it is said on one occasion while following up the retreat of the enemy, one of the wounded, lying by the roadside, asked for surgical aid, when Burr told him, d—d him, he would aid him, and shot the prostrate man through the head, and then, hyena-like, leaped upon him with his feet. It is also said he claims to be a first cousin of the assassin Booth, and had a photograph of that monster, and others of the same gang on his person when captured.

McDonald, the murdered man, was an Irishman by birth, and had been in this country and the Canadas about twenty-seven years. He claimed to be about forty-seven years of age, but looked much older.

Burr's preliminary examination before Justice Wright is set for to-morrow, the result of which we shall publish in our next issue.—*Charleston (Ill.) Courier, 4th inst.*

Fort Robbery—Money Recovered.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, 6th.

A gentleman just from the fort informs us that the two men who stole the safe out of the office of Paymaster Ellis were tracked up the river, where they were found in a house on the Missouri side, opposite Atchison. There not being men enough to thoroughly surround the house, Fulcher and Godfrey escaped to the woods, but it is thought they cannot escape. They were pushed so hard that they had no time to secure their booty. About $20,000 was found in the house, and ere this is safely in the hands of Major Ellis. The balance, about $5000, was about the persons of the runaways, where it is likely to remain until they are captured. No tidings of the empty safe or its whereabouts.

Recent Outrages.

On the night of December 2, a colored man named Reed, residing in St. Clair township, Columbiana county, Ohio, killed with an axe a man named Nelson, and seriously wounded another named Davidson. Reed was arrested and lodged in jail to answer the charge.

An old man named Simon Nelson, a Prussian by birth, who kept a second-hand clothing store in Detroit, was murdered on Saturday night by two negroes, named Joshua A. Williams and James Knox, who entered his store, deliberately presented a pistol, and shot him through the head. Knox is in jail, but Williams escaped.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* gives the following particulars of an outrage by negroes, committed on the family of an old gentleman named Moore, living a short distance from that village. It says:—"About 8 o'clock on Friday a squad of negroes, either soldiers or dressed as such, visited the house of Mr. Moore and demanded admittance. The inmates refused to open the door, when the ruffians attempted to force it open. For some reason or other Mr. N. G. Moore, a son of Thomas Fulcher, made his escape into the woods, the scoundrels firing at him as he ran. The fiends then succeeded in breaking open the door, and entered, when they demanded money, and their exactions not being complied with, they knocked down the old gentleman and threw him out of doors, and beat him so severely that he could no longer make any resistance. They placed a guard over him and re-entered the house, and they demanded from Mrs. Moore information as to the whereabouts of her husband's money—they had already taken all that he had in his pocket—which she persistently refused to do. They then knocked her down, beat her, and several of the indescribably diabolical wretches violated the old lady's person. They also treated in the same manner her grandchild, who is not over ten years of age. After helping themselves to what they desired they left the terribly abused and outraged family; no traces as yet have been found which may lead to their discovery."

THE GREAT BANK DEFALCATION IN VERMONT.

Further, Interesting Particulars—The Cashier Escapes with $65,000.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives the following particulars of the bank defalcation in Vermont:—

"The Missisquoi Bank was chartered in 1850, and went into operation, I think, in the spring of 1851. Mr. Henry Howes, now of the Sixth Auditor's Office, Boston, was its first cashier. Upon the organization of the St. Albans Bank, three years later, Mr. Howes was called to the cashiership of it, and Mr. Hubbell, previously a teller in one of the banks at Burlington, was chosen cashier of the bank at Sheldon. He carried to the position a good name, and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him, as a worthy, competent young man. There was no possible occasion to doubt his integrity, nor was there ever, until his strange disappearance eight weeks ago, and then, so far were the bank directors from having any suspicions of wrong on his part, that, having made a cursory examination of his accounts and finding everything correct, they so announced publicly, to keep good the credit of their bank and to allay the fears of bill-holders.

"Here it should be stated that the directors in this examination acted in the utmost good faith. There was no disposition on their part to uphold for a little time an insolvent institution by deceiving the public; but such was their confidence in Mr. Hubbell, and so nicely were the frauds concealed, that they themselves were deceived until within the present week, when, through some unknown cause, suspicions of the unsoundness of the bank gained ground rapidly, and bill-holders, mostly farmers and produce dealers from the eastern section of the county, have been constantly rushing in to have their bills redeemed. The 'run' thus made proved more than the bank could stand and carry on its business. This led to a further and more extended examination, with the results herein named.

"I learn from gentlemen of unquestioned reliability—men who have seen the books of the bank, and who therefore speak advisedly—the following facts:—That the defalcation, as above stated, amounts to about $65,000; that the embezzlements have been mostly in small sums, and have been going on for years; that they have been concealed by every conceivable species of cunningly devised false entries and footings; that the assets of the bank are more than sufficient for the redemption of its bills; that Hubbell probably carried away with him about twenty-five thousand dollars; and that the largest single abstraction was in United States bonds, ordered in the name of the bank a short time before he left, but never accounted for by him after they were received.

"By the laws of Vermont every needed protection is afforded to bill-holders. Directors are made individually responsible for the redemption of the bills, and are required to give bonds accordingly. The directors of this bank are gentlemen of undisputed integrity. Some of them are well known to the mercantile profession of your city and New York. Their names are as follows:—Alfred Keith, R. J. Saxe, A. M. Brown, William S. Green, Homer E. Hubbell, and Jaspar Rand. They are all men of means, and will shrink from no responsibility which this new and painful phase of the affairs of their bank may impose upon them. Bill-holders may regard themselves as perfectly sure to have their bills redeemed, and are cautioned against selling them at a discount to speculators. Young Hubbell's manner of life has in no respect been such as to awaken suspicions of anything wrong. He has never been dissolute. His only peculiarity has been his excessive and sometimes singular provision of comforts for family and personal use. As before stated in your columns, he is every way respectably connected in life. He has a wife and one child. His father, Homer E. Hubbell, has been many times, and deservedly, honored by the suffrages of his town and county, and is in every respect a pure and upright man."

—M. Ole Bull, the celebrated violinist, has left Sweden for a musical tour to the principal cities of Europe, in each of which he is expected to give a series of concerts.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
December 25, 1865.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the balance of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, will be received at this bureau until 10 o'clock A. M., 23d January, 1866.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 6000 tons, of 2240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of New York as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than 1000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid, except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent. or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal—in the quantity or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau—then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:—

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 26th day of December, 1865, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificates.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, here by jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 26th December, 1865, thereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

Witness, (Signed), C. D.
(Place) E. F.
(Date)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors, —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signed). G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. 12 26 tu&t

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, January 9, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, January 13, 1866, for the delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, Philadelphia, properly packed and ready for transportation the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

100 Paint Brushes, from 4 to 6 O. best Clinton's,
25 Varnish Brushes, assorted, best Clinton's.
25 Coal Oil Lamps, No. 2, best, for office desks.
100 Lamp Chimneys, coal oil, No. 2.
100 do. do. do. No. 2½.
10 dozen Lamp Wicks, do., 1¼ inch wide.
10 gross Wicks, Nos. 1 and 2.
3 gross Wicks, 1 inch wide.
1,310 pounds Manilla Rope, 1 inch wide, for Wagon Covers.
2 dozen Chamois Skins.
30 barrels Coal Oil, in very best barrels.
10 barrels Sperm Oil, in very best barrels.
5 gallons Castor Oil.
10,000 pounds White Lead, in oil, Lewis', in 25, 50, and 100-pound kegs.
2,500 pounds Putty, in 200-pound kegs.
1,000 pounds Venetian Red, in oil, in 3, 5, and 10-pound cans.
400 pounds Chrome Yellow, in oil, in 3, 5, and 10-pound cans.
300 pounds Patent Dryer, in oil, in 3, 5, and 10-pound cans.
5 barrels Spirits of Turpentine in tight and best barrels.
2 pounds Pulverized Pumice Stone.
2 barrels Japan Drying, best Turpentine.
1 gross one-pound Packing Bottles.
1 gross two-pound Packing Bottles.
2 gross Large Bottle Corks.
2 gross Vial Corks.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for must be delivered at the United States Warehouse, HANOVER STREET WHARF, twenty-four hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Bidders will please state the time of delivery of articles bid for.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.

By order of
Colonel WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

1 10 3t

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.
Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand. 11 13m

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 5, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 20 day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 15th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tets and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all or the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

1 12 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the state of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—

On Route No. 1.....$100,000
" " 2..... 200,000
" " 3..... 60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be equired.

Proposals must be indorsed:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1,' '2' or '3'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. A. POTTER,
12 22 3t Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 1y

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on the premises, S. E. corner of BROAD and WALLACE Streets, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:—

35 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Roger Steam Roller.
2 Roger Cutting Machines.
1 Roger Press.
1 Steam Engine and Gauge.
1 Platform Scale
2 lines Shafting and Belting.
1 Dressing Table.
1 Oil Can.
1 Box and Tools.
2 Stoves.
7 Empty Barrels.
3 Empty Half Barrels.
1 barrel pure Yara; 1 bale, 90 pounds.
1 box Liquorice Paste.
1 lot Stems.
1 Vice.
1 Press and Boxes.
1 Drayton Machine.
1 Drying Apparatus (pipes).
1 Coffee Mill.
1 Scale.
5 Sieves.
1 Table.
1 packing Table and contents.
50 half barrels Chewing Tobacco.
25 lbs. Pulverized Liquorice.
9 cases and 4 lbs Kilikinick.
124 bbls. Smoking Tobacco.
5 bbls., part full, Stems of Tobacco.
17 bbls. Stem Tobacco.
8 half bbls., part full, Chewing Tobacco.
252 lbs. baled Tobacco.
4 bbl. Shorts
220 lbs. broken Stems.
6 Empty Barrels.
2 cases Stem Smoking.
1 lot Drying Frames and Racks.
1 lot Steam Pipes.
2 Shovels.
1 Fork.
1 Stove.
1 ream large Wrapping Paper.
20 Empty Half Barrels.
10,572 lbs. Smoking Tobacco.
1 case Dust or Shorts.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55,595.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 21,487.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 20,852.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55,987.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,401.
1 hhd. Scraps, No 58,277.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 62,282.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 71,579.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,969.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 53,204.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 76,523.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,400.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 62,068.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 56,751.
1 hhd. Scraps.
10 hhd. Stems, S. R., Nos. 211, 206, 205, 198, 212, 198, 201, 203, 209, 212.
200 pounds Scraps.
200 pounds Stems.
100 Staves.
1 Lot Samples.
1 Elevator.
2 Hoisting boxes.
2 Casing boards.
1 Drying apparatus.
79 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Desk, drawers and cases.
1 Pair Scales.
1 Safe.
3 Chairs.
1 Stove.
1 Iron Hat Rack.
1 Letter Press.
321 lbs. Heartsease Smoking Tobacco.
250 lbs. Skating Club do do
277 lbs. Pure Yara do do
1 Steam Boiler.
1 Shafting and Belt.
2 Grindstones.
3 Cases Seed Leaf Tobacco, 529, 98, 560.
1 Lot coal—one ton.
1 Horse.
1 Business Wagon.
1 Set Harness.
1 Straw Cutter.
2 Buckets, and other small articles.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
United States Marshal,
Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1866. 1 3wfm6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale, by the Hon JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Powell, Seiger & Co.'s store, No. 127 N. Front street, at 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1866, TWENTY THOUSAND CIGARS, packed in one-tenth boxes.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal for Eastern District of Penna.
Philadelphia, January 3, 1866. 1 4thstu&t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street, last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, it we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
11 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

ANOTHER TEST
OF
HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 6th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.

J. P. BALTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
11 No 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

WEATHER STRIPS.

BROWNE'S
METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS
AND
WINDOW BANDS
PREVENT RATTLING OF SASH,

And totally exclude Dust, Noise, and Odor in summer, as well as Cold, Wind, and Rain in winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times.

WARRANTED GOOD FOR FIVE YEARS,

For Circulars, with Price List, References, Etc., address the Metallic Weather Strip Company.

DAVID H. LOSEY, SOLE AGENT,
11 23thstu&m No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET, Philada.

OWEN HOUSE,
LATE "MARKHAM'S HOTEL,"
ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN.
ADJOINING WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
12 22 1m THOMAS P. JACKS, Proprietor.

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, SUCcessor to Fowler, Wells & Co., gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at
12 22 stuth 1m No. 26 S. TENTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 12

CHARLES HALLOWELL,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
(ROOM No. 4).
Government, State, and Other Loans and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO 11

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!
HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5'20S.
7'30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
Bankers and Brokers.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. 1-19

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S
New Patent Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 1y No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD.

An article possessing Merit will always conquer prejudice, abuse, vilification, and aught that envy, hatred, or malice can impose upon it.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY

Is a strong evidence of the fact. Decried by numbers for what—simply if its merits were known and appreciated—it could not fail to become popular—other things less so in proportion. There is

THE FENIANS.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

COMMITTEE ROOM, HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, NEW YORK, January 9, 1866.—Brothers:—In accordance with a resolution passed by the representatives of the Fenian Brotherhood of America, in convention assembled, appointing a Finance Committee to examine the books and papers of the Secretary of the Treasury of the Fenian Brotherhood, B. Doran Killian, and of the late Treasurer, O'Rourke, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the statements made by certain members of the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood against Mr. Killian, Secretary of the Treasury of the Fenian Brotherhood, and Colonel O'Mahony, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, for malfeasance in office, and unnecessary and wasteful expenditures of the funds of the Fenian Brotherhood, uponwhich they, certain members of the Senate, grounded their late action in deposing Colonel O'Mahony and Killian, be correct, and with a view of presenting to the Brotherhood of America a correct statement of facts, the said Finance Committee entered upon their duties at 12 M. of the 6th instant, and have the honor of submitting, as the result of their investigation, the following:—

REPORT.

Examination of Mr. Killian's Books.

B. Doran Killian entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury of the Fenian Brotherhood October 30, 1865:—

Amount of ascertained balance in the hands of Mr. P. O'Rourke, late Treasurer of the Fenian Brotherhood, October 30, 1865, $75,389'26.

RECEIPTS FROM OCTOBER 30, 1865, TO JAN. 6, 1866.	
Dues and final call in currency	$68,439 31
Dues and final call in gold	14,139 64
Premium on sale of gold	2,741 18
Gain on purchase and sale of gold	163 98
Sale of bonds in currency	40 00
Sale of bonds in gold	20 00
Amount returned to Acting Treasurer by W. K. Roberts, November 16, 1865, on account of transaction in purchase of draft on Paris, September 10, 1865	2,256 40
Received from P. O'Rourke, late Treasurer,	70,000 00
Total	$147,319 51
EXPENDITURES FROM OCTOBER 30, 1865, TO JANUARY 6, 1866.	
I. R. B. and envoys	$62,567 42
Expense (rent of Headquarters and deposit)	22,136 25
Furniture	2,608 32
Gas fixtures, plumbing, flag-staff, etc.	1,203 66
Old claims	6,178 74
Organizing	1,899 69
Printing and stationery	1,882 44
Secret service	470 00
Special appropriation	2,222 00
Special appropriation (gold)	625 00
Postage	705 00
Salaries of officers, clerks, and other employes	2,496 39
Secretary of War (to General Sweeney)	5,000 00
Preparing bonds	511 30
Paid I. R. B. refugees	870 70
Expenses of Military Board	312 30
Senate expenses	2,008 93
Total	$114,578 14
Expenses from January 1 to January 6, as per vouchers	2,146 64
Total	$116,619 78
Total receipts	$147 819 51
Total expenditures	116,719 78
Amount due from Acting Treasurer, January 6, 1866	$31,099 73

This balance ($31,099 73) by inspection of the Committee, is accounted for as follows:—

Gold deposits,* as shown by bank book	$7,743 39
Currency deposits	18 563 24
Cash and drafts on hand	3 039-69
Drafts attracted by P. O'Rourke, and which the following letter will explain	9,756'41
Total	$31,099 73

*All the gold received was from the Department of California.

The following letters were furnished the Committee by Mr. Killian, in vindication of his conduct in not submitting for inspection the books of his department to Messrs. Meehan, Gibbons, and O'Rourke, of the Senate:—

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD TREASURY DEPARTMENT, No. 32 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., December 6, 1865.—Mr. President:—Having no copy, certified or uncertified, of the proceedings of the late session of the Senate in my possession, I am not acquainted with the names of that body's Standing Committees. Oblige me by stating whether or not Messrs. Meehan, Gibbons, and O'Rourke be such Committee, and worthy of respect and confidence as such.

Respectfully yours, B. DORAN KILLIAN, Secretary of the Treasury.

John O'Mahony, President of the F. B.

I certify that Mr. Killian presented the within letter, opened, to Mr. P. J. Meehan, in my presence, and in the presence of Messrs. Gibbons, Roberts, and Bannon. THOMAS MULCAHY,

December 8, 1865. Member of Military Board.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, December 7, 1865.—B. Doran Killian, Esq., Secretary of the Treasury, Fenian Brotherhood.—Sir:—In reply to your communication of this date, I have to inform you that I do not consider the gentlemen named therein to be proper parties to inspect the private affairs and financial resources of the Fenian Brotherhood, for the following reasons:—

1st. Mr. Meehan stands accused, by three of the highest officials of the Irish republic, with being the primary, if not the sole, cause of the recent arrests in Ireland.

2d. Mr. O'Rourke's financial accounts as late Treasurer of the Fenian Brotherhood are not yet cleared up satisfactorily, while he refuses to submit his bank books to inspection.

3d. I have seen the names of all three in connection with an illegal and unconstitutional session of the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood, said to be now held in this city. For the after reason as for the former, you will pay no attention to the demands of these gentlemen, who, with their associates in illegality, are obviously conspiring the disruption, if not the destruction of the Fenian Brotherhood.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN O'MAHONY, President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

I certify that Mr. Killian presented the within letter, opened, to Mr. P. J. Meehan in my presence, and in the presence of Messrs. Gibbons, Roberts, and Bannon. THOMAS MULCAHY, Member of Military Board.

December 8, 1865.

SECRET OF BEAUTY.—The women of Poland are celebrated for their beauty, and the secret of it is, that their girls do not, as with us, jump from infancy to young lady-hood. They are not sent from the cradle directly to the parlor, to dress, set still, and look pretty. No; they are treated as children should be. During childhood, which extends through a period of several years, they are plainly and loosely dressed, and are allowed to run, romp, and play in the open air. They take in sunshine as does the flower. They are not loaded down, girded about, and oppressed every way with countless frills and superabundant flounces, so as to be admired for their much clothing. Nor are they readered delicate and dyspeptic by continual stuffing with candies and sweetcakes, as are the majority of American children. Plain, simple food, free and various exercise, and abundance of sunshine during the whole period of childhood, are the secrets of beauty in after life.

CIVILITY.—Everyone knows the words of Robert Burns:—

"The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that."

He was once taken to task by a young Edinburgh blood, with whom he was walking, for recognizing an honest farmer in the open street. "Why, you fantastic gomeril," exclaimed the poet, "it was not the great coat, the scone bonnet, and the Saunders' boot-hose that I spoke to, but the man that was in them; and the man, sir, for true worth, would weigh down you and me, and ten more such any day."

—The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut will assemble on the 7th of February, to nominate candidates for the approaching April election.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded in the payment of the interest due on more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the Bonds secured by said Mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said Bonds, the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said Mortgage mentioned the premises therein referred to and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, *Trustee* as aforesaid, and *Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the Bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the Bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said Mortgage provided, I will upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, Auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in Mortgage as aforesaid, and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived, and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, thence extending northwardly to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three and one quarter miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station, and there terminating; said section of said road between the points aforesaid being about three and one-quarter miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said road, and belonging to said Company between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone, one siding, about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet total length.

AND, ALSO,

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with office 12 feet by 12 feet.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridres, culverts, trestlework, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights-of-way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings, Real Estate, and Premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $5000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, to the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, *Trustee*, as aforesaid, *and Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the Bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said Mortgage provided, I will, upon Monday, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived, and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, formerly the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, thence extending northwardly to and through the borough of Philipsburg, Rush township, Centre county, and there terminating. Said section of said railroad, between the points aforesaid, being about twenty miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said Company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Mount Pleasant one siding about 200 feet long.

At 11¾ mile Post one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 13th Mile Post a second track siding about 1330 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all being the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which excends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and also 600 feet additional Railroad track extending up Moshannan creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary herefor.

At Dunbar, one siding about 376 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings about 1500 feet total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station, lot 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Mount Pleasant a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with woodsheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21½ Mile Post a lot of ground containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Philipsburg, one station lot, containing 48 perches with one frame passenger station, 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres, with

One frame Warehouse, 90 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House, 31 feet by 57 feet.

One iron Turn-Table, 50 feet in diameter.

And one frame Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestleworks, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind, appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings Real Estate and premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them, in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10,000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee in cash, within twenty days thereafter.

Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. THIRD street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street,
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia.

10 30 fwtF10

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 206 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 1y

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

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AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE—

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "A," pages 866-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "E," page 170, etc., to secure the payment of bonds of said Company to the amount of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction, upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON *Trustee*, as aforesaid, *and Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, as said Mortgage provided, I will, upon Monday, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county, Pennsylvania, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, bridges, fences privileges, rights, and all real property of every description, acquired by and belonging to said Company and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, formerly the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, thence extending northwardly to and through the borough of Philipsburg, Rush township, Centre county, and there terminating. Said section of said railroad, between the points aforesaid, being about twenty miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said Company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Mount Pleasant one siding about 200 feet long.

At 11¾ mile Post one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 13th Mile Post a second track siding about 1330 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all being the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and also 600 feet of additional Railroad track extending up Moshannon creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary therefor.

At Dunbar, one siding about 376 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings, about 1500 feet, total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with Office, 12 feet by 12 feet.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station lot, 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, erected thereon; with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Mount Pleasant, a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with wood sheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21¾ Mile Post, a lot of ground, containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Philipsburg, one station lot, containing 48 perches, with one frame passenger station, 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres with

One frame Warehouse, 90 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House, 31 feet by 57 feet.

One iron Turn-table, 50 feet in diameter.

And one frame Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, land, and appurtenances needful thereto.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad sidings, real estate, and premises mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale; and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as Trustee in respect to the premises, I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee as aforesaid, and mortgagee in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, do hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid as in said mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A.D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell, to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property and franchises of said Company, conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured thereto.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the railroad of the said The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, beginning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station in Snyder township, Blair county; thence crossing the Little Juniata river, and running successively through Tyrone borough and Snyder township, in Blair county, and Taylor township, in Centre county, to the summit of the Allegheny mountains, and thence through Rush township, Centre county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg in Rush township aforesaid, and there terminating, being about twenty-three and a half miles in length, together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said Road, and belonging to said company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone one siding about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet total length.

At Mount Pleasant, one siding about 200 feet long.

At 11¾ Mile Post, one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 13th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1330 feet long.

At summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and also 600 feet of additional Railroad track extending up Moshannon creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary therefor.

At Dunbar, one siding about 376 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings, about 1500 feet, total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with Office, 12 feet by 12 feet.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station lot, 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, erected thereon; with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Mount Pleasant, a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with wood sheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21¾ Mile Post, a lot of ground, containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Philipsburg, one station lot, containing 48 perches, with one frame passenger station, 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres with

One frame Warehouse, 90 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House, 31 feet by 57 feet.

One iron Turn-table, 50 feet in diameter.

And one frame Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, land, and appurtenances needful thereto.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad sidings, real estate, and premises mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale; and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as Trustee in respect to the premises, I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee as aforesaid, and mortgagee in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, do hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid as in said mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A.D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell, to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property and franchises of said Company, conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured thereto.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the railroad of the said The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, beginning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station in Snyder township, Blair county; thence crossing the Little Juniata river, and running successively through Tyrone borough and Snyder township, in Blair county, and Taylor township, in Centre county, to the summit of the Allegheny mountains, and thence through Rush township, Centre county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg in Rush township aforesaid, and there terminating, being about twenty-three and a half miles in length, together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said Road, and belonging to said company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone one siding about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet total length.

At Mount Pleasant, one siding about 200 feet long.

At 11¾ Mile Post, one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 13th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1330 feet long.

At summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and also 600 feet of additional Railroad track extending up Moshannan creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary therefor.

At Dunbar, one siding about 376 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings, about 1500 feet, total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with Office, 12 feet by 12 feet.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station lot, 66 by 100 feet, together with a

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*I Puritani* requires at once a prima donna *drammatica* and a prima donna *a roulades*. Difficult is such a prima donna to find, and generally the part is given to a prima donna *a roulades*, leaving the dramatic part to the imagination of the public. Miss Kellogg has a voice peculiarly suited to execution and all sorts of florid passages. "Son Veigni vezzosa" was the best thing she sang during the evening, ascending to the regions where singing becomes shrieking, to the great delight of the audience.

Miss Kellogg has studied conscientiously, she has attained musically great excellence and finish; but she is not an artist in soul or in spirit. She is always looking at the leader or at the audience. Her acting and her attitudes become grotesque from the enormous hoops she wears. She is a most agreeable singer in such operas as *Fra Diavolo*, but the grand opera is beyond her powers and her physique. Signor Antonucci gave the part of "Giorgio" with earnestness. It is especially suited to his voice. He sings with an excellent method; his voice, too, is especially smooth and even. Irfre, too, is a very fine artist, in earnest and full of enthusiasm, but his voice does not always respond to his efforts. In *I Puritani*, especially the last act, he was excellent. The romanza was sung with delicious tenderness and expression. When his voice is not forced it is most agreeable. Each part that Belmi plays appears to be his best. Gifted with one of the luscious Southern voices, full of power and tenderness, he has cultivated it in the best school, and feels every note he sings. His fine head, his majestic bearing, are most impressive. The Liberty duett was never more grandly sung, and received an *encore*. The public is not familiar enough with the music of *I Puritani* to thoroughly enjoy its constant strains of delicious melody, but to those who know it, no opera contains more beauties of pure music, sentiment, and expression. This evening *Lucrezia* will be given. A great house may be expected, for the cast is strong the music well known, and Carozzi Zucchi must make an admirable "Lucrezia." The artists offer their services to Mr. Grover for a benefit this evening.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening, for Mrs. Wood's benefit, *London Assurance* will be given. Mrs. Wood's beauty and elegance of costume, her exquisite comic talent and vivacity, will ensure her attractiveness in this part. Mr. C. Walcott has been cast for "Dazzle." This actor is full of mannerisms and affectation, not in the least improved since last, as a member of Laura Keene's troupe, we had occasion to notice him. Mr. Barton Hill plays "Charles Courtley," which, of course, he will do with his accustomed skill.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The *Needful*, a comedy with the whole strength of the company, will be given at this theatre this evening. The play has been eminently successful in New York, being, of course, got up at an immense cost. But in scenic effects, and in elegance of detail, no theatre in the Union is second to the Arch.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Still the *Phantom* and the *Sleeping Beauty* to fine houses. The *Red Rover* is in preparation. On Saturday afternoon the *Sleeping Beauty* will be given.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme of the rehearsal of this flourishing Society for to-morrow afternoon:—

Ouverture—King Ivetot.....Adam
Trio for Fagotte and two Horns.....C. Bergmann
Genre-Bilder Waltz (first time).....Lanner
Andante from first Sinfonie.....Beethoven
Fest Ouverture (first time).....C. E. Conrad
Aria from Don Giovanni.....Mozart
Third Finale from Bohemian Girl.....Balfe

ROBERT HELLER'S LAST PERFORMANCES AT CONCERT HALL.—This evening, to-morrow evening, and to-morrow afternoon will terminate the performances of a man who, although he may possibly be excelled in portions of his talent, is literally unrivalled in the various combinations of faculties which constitute him a positive marvel in the world of amusement. Indeed, his claim on our admiration is so many-sided a one, that we feel it difficult to do him justice. If we dwelt upon his magic, it might be imagined that we undervalued his music, or thought but little of his comic talent. If we allude warmly to his "Muddy Reminiscences of Faust," we may be imagined to slur over his fine performance of Thalberg's "Home, Sweet Home," or his own most exquisite "Last Rose of Summer." We therefore conclude that the best way will be to simply bid those of our readers who have not yet seen him to lose no time in doing so.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.—As this is announced to be positively the last week of the Siamese Twins and the Australian Children, persons who have not yet seen these great living curiosities should not fail to visit the Philadelphia Museum, where they are now on exhibition.

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We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable, by the best medical practitioners of the country have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over *fourteen thousand* patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration, will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint, or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

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DR. P. SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific gentleman of ability, is associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice. Dr. Shedd was a student of Professor C. H. Bolles, with many other eminent medical men in the city of Rochester, N. Y., about ten years ago, and after that a partner in the city of Buffalo, and since that time has given his whole attention to the curing of disease by Electricity in its various forms and modifications, in accordance with the *great* and *sublime* doctrines of Professor Bolles, who has brought his discovery into public favor in all the principal cities of America, among medical men and Electricians. The skill and experience, therefore, of Dr. M. J. Galloway and P. Shedd, M. D., commend them to the confidence of the public and afflicted.

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N. B.—Professor BOLLES, my father-in-law, has no *successor* in this city, although we find lengthy advertisements in the public press of this city during the past year from an individual who has had the audacity to style himself "SUCCESSOR TO PROFESSOR BOLLES."

The same individual publishes a long list of patients as *reference*, giving the public to understand that they were cured by him, when in fact every one of them was treated by Professor Bolles and myself—with many thousand others. Many of the parties he refers to as having been treated by him, RE. IN FACT, HAS NEVER SEEN. All such misrepresentations are calculated to *deceive* the public, especially the afflicted portion. *Those given up as incurable are invited to call.*

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The reputation which the institution has ever maintained is due to constant efforts to keep up the very highest standard of instruction in every department. Amid competition and numerous claims pressed upon public attention, this should receive the greatest consideration. The best teachers only are employed here, and never since its organization has it been upon so good a foundation in this respect as at present.

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NATHANS' Principal Office, established for the last forty years. Money to loan in large or small amounts at the lowest rates, on Diamonds, Silver Plate, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, and goods of every description. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. 5 4 1y 4p

PERSONAL.
GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.
30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.
35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.
40 CENTS—FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.
70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFTINGS, in quantities not less than one pound, at WILSON'S.
GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.
TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No 230 CHESNUT Street. 12 1m

TEAS, &c.
HENRY CHAPMAN,
No. 932 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTER OF TEAS.
HENRY CHAPMAN,
IMPORTER OF
GLORNEY'S DUBLIN MUSTARD;
HENRY CHAPMAN
Roasts Coffee
WITHOUT WATER OR LARD.
HENRY CHAPMAN'S
CHOICE NEW MIXTURE
FOR
CONNOISSEURS IN TEA,
$1 25 PER POUND.
HENRY CHAPMAN'S
PURE SPICES.
NONE OTHER SOLD.
HENRY CHAPMAN'S
EXTRA CHOICE JAPAN TEA,
The Only Lot
IMPORTED IN STONE JARS.
HENRY CHAPMAN'S
NEW CROP OOLONG.
HENRY CHAPMAN
Has just received
A FOURTH INVOICE OF
GLORNEY'S MUSTARD.
No prevarication on the tissue of falsehood to effect sales.
HENRY CHAPMAN,
12 12 1m No 932 ARCH STREET.

LAST PROCLAMATION TO THE PUBLIC!—WILLIAM INGRAM, Tea Dealer, No 43 S. SECOND Street, has sold out his entire stock at war prices, and now that the Rebellion is over and peace proclaimed, we can sell at 75 to 100 per cent less than former prices. Having this day received a large supply of very fine Teas of all grades, from 40 cents to $1 30 a pound; Coffees from 28 to 40 cents a pound. Call and examine our fresh Teas. 7 8 1y

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—Established in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, Etc.
Navy Messes put up with care.
A 1 No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

BAKERS' AND FAMILY
FLOUR,
"Pride of the West." "Musulman."
"Eagle of Fort Wayne." "Lebanon Choice."
Lewistown." "Alternate."
BROOKE & PUGH,
1 6 1mo Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.
113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE ARCH.
USEFUL ARTICLES FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., scolloped borders.
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., worked with colors.
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs., lace borders.
Gents' and Boys' colored border Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Misses' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
One lot of Ladies' Linen Hdkfs, 12½ cents.
A large assortment of Porte monnaies.
Gents' Neck Ties and Suspenders.
Buffalo Hair Brushes, plain and inlaid backs.
Britannia Powder Boxes.
One lot of French Furniture Sets, very cheap.
A large assortment of Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.
Boys' and Misses' Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Ladies' Balmoral Skirts.
Misses' Fancy French Merino Hose.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street,
N. B.—Best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins.
Wide Canton Flannels, 31 cents a yard.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 35, 40, and 50 cents.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannel.
A new lot of Shirting Flannels.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Best makes Shirting Linens. 12 21

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,
Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 1y

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Every Variety of Linen, Lace, and Embroidered Hdkfs.
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
ALSO, LACES, AND LACE ARTICLES,
EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, ETC. ETC.
12 15 1m
E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

HOUSE FURNISHIN
DRY GOODS.
BARNSLEY DAMASKS.
PILLOW AND SHEETING LINENS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
LANCASTER QUILTS.
300 DOZEN TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
1 1 12t N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET STS.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES.
Laces and Lace Goods,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECK TIES, VEILS,
LINEN SLEEVES, COLLARS, ETC.,
In all their Varieties.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GEORGE D. WISHAM, NO. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.
Is now offering his entire *stock* of Dry Goods at a reduction of 30 per cent from former prices, to be closed out before taking stock.
French Merinoes—all reduced.
Plain Poplins, one yard wide, only 95 cents.
Bright Magenta Poplin, only $1 00.
Dotted Poplins marked down low.
Silk and Wool Poplins reduced.
Beautiful Bright Plain Poplins; a bargain.
Striped Silk and Wool Poplins; cheap.
1000 yards one half yard wide, English Merino, only 75 cents.
SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!
Wool Top full Ladies' size, only $2 25; worth $5 00.
Square and Long Blanket and Thibet Shawls.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
Heavy Plush Canton Flannel only 25 cents.
The good Old Pemberton, only 25 cents.
Hamilton's and other makes, low.
Call and get Bargains. 12 26 th s 3m

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 1y

36 NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY! 36
OPERA CLOAKS!
OPERA SACKS!
The entire stock of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WINTER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS selling off at a Great Sacrifice!
No. 36 N. NINTH STREET
1 11 6t B. HUNTER, Agent.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 15